RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 238- BOMBAY, THURSDAY OCTOBER 7 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
9 Oct.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERA*	15,995
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,5.0
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12	RANPURA		16,585
	RAZMAK		16,602
23	CHINA		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		16602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

r First Class Passengers only.

‡ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DUMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE	..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with		
	CATHAY	..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	..	Straits, China & Japan,
	connecting at Colombo with		
	COMORIN	..	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	..	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with		
	MOLDAVIA	..	For Australia
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA	..	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with		
	NALDERA	..	For Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	..	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with		
	CHITRAL	..	For Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	..	For Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with		
	NARKUNDA	..	For Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
6th Oct.	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
9th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
11th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
13th ,,	KHANDALLA	..	East & South Africa.
13th ,,	BARODA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MABU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
OSAKA MARU	3741	19 Nov.	1st Dec.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	9th Oct	23rd Oct.
Indus Maru	27th ,,	10th Nov.
Celebes Maru	4th Nov.	15th ,,
Honolulu Maru	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Borneo Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22130, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,787
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000	
	£ 6,666,666	
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341	
	£ 3,648,111	

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82 Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23197.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.
KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best. It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1924).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Dhanbad University of Bonares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi the Bombay Development Scheme, etc. etc.
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 21343 for quotation.
CASTLE BRAND
KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
BEST PORTLAND CEMENT
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents—C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNDEREPRESENT DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pri- Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Silk Cloth and Hosiery on pay or Commission. For terms apply to LACHHMI DASS THAPAR AND SONS, Ludhiana, with one anna stamp.
A R3829

WANTED.—FULL-TIME ENGLISH KNOWING PERSON to collect rents of, to manage in all respects and to attend to Small Causes Court litigation of two houses at Parel. Apply BUNSHAH, 59, Gowalia Tank Road.
A R3825

NTED—Agents for American Kerosine Oil, Petroleum, Lubricating Oil, in s Districts. Apply: Seth Gopalchan- bhudayal Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bom-
3810

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CLERK for the Gymkhana. Must be Typist and conversant with accounts and office routine work. Apply JT. HON. SECRETARIES, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.
A R3826

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY, well up in English to teach a girl of ten in a noble Hindu family. Pay Rs. 100 per month, house rent free, with prospects. Apply stating age, qualifications, giving references to Box No. 1825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27451

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One BLOCK, having full ventilation for high class Hindus and one MOTOR GARAGE. Apply PROPRIETOR, Keshavji Govindji's Building, 2nd floor, Dadi Sheth Road, Chowpatty.
C R3797

GODOWNS TO LET.—Neat, tidy, and commodious Godowns in the old Soonderdas Mill Compound at Lamington Road, very close to Grant Road Railway Siding Yard and in the very midst of Textile Mills area, will be let on Leases or monthly tenancy at reasonable rents by Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay. For inspection please apply to Watchmen on site.
C 27464

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wodehouse Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

EDUCATED ANGLO-INDIAN, Protestant, middle-aged Bachelor, Trader, in fairly well-to-do circumstances, wishes correspondence with similar, or refined Indian Christian Lady with means, with matrimonial view. Perfect abstainer, and as one respecting ten commandments, happy life assured. Apply Box No. 1824, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3813

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Very Cheap Rate. FORTUNA TYPEWRITER CO., 467, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
N R3827

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY POST GRADUATE CLASSES IN VENEREAL DISEASES

will start on 15th October, 1926. Intending candidates should apply as early as possible as only four students are admitted for each course and selection is made according to priority of registration and payment of fees. The Course lasts for three months. Fee Rs 60, Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE L. C. V. D., 66, Lamington Road, Bombay, 7,
27462

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay, on the 13th and 29th days of September, 1926, respectively, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed and confirmed, namely

(1) That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

(2) That Mr. V. S. Swadi be appointed Liquidator.

(3) That the powers of the Directors do continue in the Voluntary liquidation.

Dated 29th day of September 1926.

SOLOMON J. JUDAH,
Chairman.
27460

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 11431 in respect of Five Ordinary Shares Nos 8986 to 8990 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Shah Mohanlal Ranchhoddas, deceased has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated the 7th October, 1926.
R3814

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Bulsar and Gangapur Districts, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 13th October, 1926.

Form of tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 500 in cash, as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge, system, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Dated 2/10/1926. 27442

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of Hose canvas, Europe, special quality 2½in., will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 19th day of October, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay, No. 11.
27463

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the construction of a Chawl at Kurla Deonar will be received upto 1 p.m. (S.T) on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Re. 5 for each copy by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W MACKISON.
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th October, 1926.
27457

TENDER FOR CONSUMABLE STORES

MORVI RAILWAY.

INVITES CONTRACTORS to submit their tenders for all consumable stores except coal and sleepers required by the above Railway for the year ending December, 1927.

Tender forms of the same can be had from the Stores Superintendent, M. Railway by payment of Rs. 3 per copy. They are to be submitted on or before the 10th November, 1926, in sealed envelopes to RAILWAY STORES SUPERINTENDENT. Tenderers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened. 27421.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

MORVI RAILWAY.

INVITES CONTRACTORS to submit their tenders for stationery required by the above Railway for the year ending December, 1927.

Tender forms for the same can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway by payment of Re. 1 per copy They are to be submitted on or before the 17th November, 1926, in sealed envelopes to the RAILWAY STORES SUPERINTENDENT. Tenderers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened. 27420

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E 3018.
22-9-26.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMEDALLY HUSSONALLY, late of Vinchhia, in Jasdan State, in Kathiawar, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Kasumu in the Kenya Colony ..... Deceased.

KULSUMBAI HASSANALLI, widow of Mahomedally Hussonally, of Vinchhia, in Jasdan State, in Kathiawar, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of September, 1926.
Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27465

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1922 of 1925 (Mahomed Hashim vs. Safiabai and Ors.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of perpetual fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lady Jamsetjee Road, admeasuring about 310 square yards and registered by the Collector under New No. B|3786 and new Survey No. O|21, Cadastral Survey No. 889 Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4984—4985, Street Nos. 312—313 and bounded as follows: on the East by the property of Fakrudin Shabudin Torapori on the West by the said Lady Jamsetjee Road, on the North by public passage and on the South by the property of Shaikh Abdul Rahim Shaikh Ramzan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tayabjee Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, 10th October 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at ground floor of Shallemar, Hughes Road (near Kemp and Co., Ltd.) of rich drawing, dining and bedroom furniture Chesterfield suite, rich crockery and glassware, etc. Property of W.G. Goose, Esq.
Property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, 12th October, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at ground-floor of Janzira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, near Y.M.C.A. of rich specially made to order Jacobean furniture of drawing, dining and bedrooms, Chesterfield suites, Brinsmead sweet toned piano, carpets, pictures, etc.
Property of an European Gentleman.
Property on view from 11th October.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

The Indian Review.

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Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

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Opposite Bombay Club.

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BLANCHE SWEET
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The Adventures of a Society Queen in Wildest South America
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
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The last tribute to the screen "Sheik" witnessed by thousands.
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AN OPPORTUNITY
TO-NIGHT — TO-NIGHT
Your favourite
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
Radha-Madhao.
Radha-Madhao.
A Mythological-Masterpiece made by MR. BHAVE.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL

"The New Parsi Victoria Natak Mandali"
will present the
"JOSSE ISLAM"
Enacted by renowned Actors and Actresses with new scenario and gorgeous dresses
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
At 9.30 p. m. (S. T.) on Thursday, Oct. 7th
Under the Special Patronage of "Mr. B. G HORNIMAN" Late Editor The "Bombay Chronicle."

PRICE OF TICKETS WITH TAX.	Rs.	As
EXTRA	3	6
ORCHESTRA	2	4
1st CLASS	2	0
2nd CLASS	1	12
3rd "	1	2
4th "	0	9

Proprietor
The NEW PARSI
VICTORIA NATAK MANDALI

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auction sale of wooden and iron materials such as teak bullies, round rafters, junglewood planks, teak and junglewood scantlings, old doors with frames and shutters and glazed window ventilators, junglewood platforms, eternite sheets screens, C. I. sheets, W. I. storage tanks 250 to 1,000 gallons capacity, ornamental C. I. standards for gas lamps, pick-axes, pauras, R. S. joists, anvils, bench vice, bellow, W. I. pipes, etc.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1926, (in the morning) at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) at Parel Road, near Byculla Bridge opposite G. I. P. Ry. Quarters, the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay 6 October

Mill shares ruled steady. Market Improved 5 to 10 Rupees in Fazal, Pearl and Deing. NoN big fluctuations.

We quote: B. Dyeing 886-4, Century 372-8, Fazal 882-8, Pearl 507-8, Nagpur 545, Swadesh 512-8, New Great 315, Colaba 147-8, Simplex 136-4. Madhavji 117-8.

Tata Steel was easier owing to speculators selling.

We quote: Tata Hydro 1103-12, Tata Deft 205, Tata Ord. 55, Tata Power 620, Andhra Ord. 775.

Market will be closed on 7th, 8th and 9th inst being settlement days.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	76
Baroda	50	4	83 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55
Central	25	1½	27 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79 +D
Imperial	500	40	1460
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	362 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bandi	10	..	21
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	137 8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	112 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	305
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 1-2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	940
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	116
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94 ×D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	720
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	167 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	775
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1007 8
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	133 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1108 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	620
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	785
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			470
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1070
Indian Cotton.. ..	125	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	925
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	590
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	232 8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	538 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	142 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	6-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-6-0	5 14
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105
Mckenzie	100	30	380
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	72
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	207 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	55 8
Thacker	50	..	100
Telephone	50	nil	34
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 8
New India	25	ly	23 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1020
Vulcan	16	0-6-0	4 6
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	435
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	886 4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	170
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	90 8
Century	100	20y	372 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	545
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	147 8
Coorla	100	..	150
Crescent	100	4	189
Currimbhoy	250	..	290
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	740
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	2 30
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	14 5
Elphinstone O ..	100	..	26 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	235
Fazulbhoy	250	25	881 4
Finlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	700
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	5	110
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1650
Indian Bleaching .. fo.	100	6	182 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	375
Jamshed O.	250	..	10
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		110
Kilachand	25	..	5 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	560
Madhava Scindia ..	100	..	22 8
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	117 8
Madras United ..	250	15	315
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900
Mathuradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	86 4
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	155
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	315
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	501 4
Phoenix	100	10	415
Premier	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	0
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525
Sholapur	1,000	450	3825
Simplex	250	..	131 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1350
Swadeshi	100	18	512 8
Swan	100		155
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2400
Vishnu P.	500	35	590
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

	Bombay, October 6			
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	435
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	887-8	891-4	883-12	886-4
Century	379	372-12	370	372
Central India ..	541-4	545	541-4	545
Colaba Land ..				147-8
Crescent	..	..	..	150
Edward Sassoon.. ..	..	..	..	137-8
Fazulbhoy	870	883-12	870	881-4
Finlay	..	..	..	120
Globe				50
Gokak	..	..	..	110
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	182-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	375
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1150
Madhowjee ..				117 8
Mathuradas ..	..	..		110
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	86-4
Mysore	..	..	..	113-12
New Great ..	313-12	315	311-4	315
Pearl	502-8	508-2502	8	507-8
Pabany				230
Phoenix	..	..	..	415
Simplex ..				136-4
Swadeshi	510	512-8	510	512-8
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	155
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	120
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				232 8
Bombay Steam ..	..			167-8
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	21
Central India Mining	..	..	..	27
Indian Cement ..	..			137-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..			111-4
Shivarajpur ..	..	..		45
Tram Co., Ord.	133-12	134-6	133-2	133-2
Tata Hydro	1102-8	1110	1102-8	110.-.
Tata Iron & Stee Ord	55-4	56	54-4	55
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	202-8	212	200	205

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabancy (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 6
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finla	Per lb	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-32 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Centu.y	,,	1 1 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 7 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Meccnant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

JOY IN EVERY PUFF!

for they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco— Unadulterated, and

WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT

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A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 5 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Scrofula Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

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Can be had of all Merchants and from Manufacturers.

KESARI KUTEERAM,

INDIAN CHEMISTS, Etc.,

Egmore, : : : MADRAS.

(Branch BANGALORE)

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

October 6.

After the recent sharp decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 35 to 38 points in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and less hedge selling Liverpool has been reported 5 to 4 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Expect further pressure during this month."

(2) "Cause of advance is general buying account India."

The Bureau is due on the 8th inst., and it may be a smaller figure than expected migth be published. The public have become somewhat accustomed to the idea of about 16,750,000 bales and should the Bureau issue smaller figures, we may see some upturn and a steadier market, though the situation requires caution at this juncture.

The following private estimates are to-hand:—

The Fossick Bureau:—

Condition 56·00 per cent Crop 15,900,000 bales.

Messrs. Hansman Gwathney and Co:—

Condition 61.7 per cent. Crop 16,635,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 5th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. A. Springman and Co.:—

"The crop prospects have undergone no material change. Large crop estimates are becoming general. Steadier undertone of the market, in consequence of South holding back cotton. News has just arrived Egypt Government perhaps take million cantars."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messr. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th inst. as under:—

"Market advanced on pre-Bureau short covering."

Our opinion:—The natural reaction which was certain to come after the continuous drastic fall has occurred and the American market has reported to-day some improvement. Considering the very heavy decline of nearly five Cents within a month, it is just possible that the reaction may go a little bit further, but there is nothing bullish in the situation and as we are not yet satisfied that the decline is permanently checked, we feel confident that so long as the Trade show any increased interest it would be unwise to look for a material recovery in prices. We think that the next Bureau Report will be even more bearish than the last one, and it would not surprise us in the least should the market suddenly collapse under the influence of bigger crop estimates.

Disparity still exists in the local market as prices here are far too high in comparison with the weakness on the other side. We look for still lower prices here and think sales even at to-day's level would prove profitable in the long run.

Despite a small recovery reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened Re. 3/4 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 282 and gradually advanced to Rs. 284 on buying by Marwari Shroffs. At this stage some easiness set in due to Commission Houses being sellers which caued the rate to give way to Rs 282 at which price the Bazar finally closed. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 280 3/4 and going upto Rs. 281 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 280 3/4.

Oomra Dec/January opened at Rs 266½ and going down by half a rupee improved to Rs. 268 on Commission Houses buying. On general selling the market declined and closed at Rs. 266 Bengal January was quoted Rs. 226 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from Millwalas for low grade stapled cotton only.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6. 6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	280 3/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	225
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	265

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 5th October 1926:—

Cotton	1,112 Bales.
Wheat	19,022 Cwts.
Linseed	3,179 Cwts
Rape, etc.	177 Cwts
Gingellyseed	726 Cwts.
Poppseed	89 Cwts.
Groundnuts	1,944 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,875 Cwt.
Rice	4,235 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,654 Cwts.
Cottonseed	2,749 Cwts.
Mowraseed	118 Cwts.
Gram	3,503 Cwts.
Juwar	12,905 Cwts.
Masur	59 Cwts.
Barley	Nil
Bajri	3,765 Cwts.
Coal	345 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 6th.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	56	1 531	887
Central India ..	354	5,484	5,986
Barsi and Nagar ..		1,382	1,109
Hyderabad-Gaorani		110	171
Berar		1,139	3,161
Central Provinces ..	72	348	1,669
Total Comras ..	482	6,094	12,983
Dholera	37	1,410	3,468
N.W. Provinces ..	59	1,551	1,692
Rajputana	43	4,145	1,019
Sind-Punjab ..	96	2,399	2,021
Broach		9	
Coompta & Dharwar	404	3,763	7,474
Western-Northerns		4,829	4,789
Cocoanada		17	908
Tinnevelly and Dumbodia ..		3,489	5,233
Persian		1.414	672
American		4,004	138
Egyptian and African		6,730	10,565
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..			
Total	1112	42,844	50,862

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 30 Sept,

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	170	33,011	35,037
Japan & China ..	1500	10,778	30,471
Coast Ports ..		1,325	1.784
Up-country by Rail		9,335	398
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		2,075	3,105
Total ..	1670	56,524	70,795

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Ready Delivery	Mill Terms Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	280/90	.....
Bengal Fine M G	275/85	+25
Bengal F G M G	260/70	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	275/85	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	260/70	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	320/30	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	315/25	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	315/25	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	300/5	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	305/10	.....
Arvi Fine M G	310/20	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	295/305	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	295/305	+31
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/80	+19
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	310/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	265/70	.....
Muthia F G M G	245/55	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns Goood M G	285/300	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	330/35	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	375/85	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	350/55	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	285/300	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	320/25	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 5.

December	13.40	+.35
January	13.49	+.38
March	13.69	+.36
May	13.89	+.35
July	14.02	+.37
Middling Spot	13.80	+.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 152,000 bales +38,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 15,000 bales +8,000.

Day's Exports to the Continent 52,000 bales +36,000.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 5.

October	13.24	+.39
January	13.43	+.40
Middling Spot	13.10	+.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 1,000 bales —500.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	13.28	—.13
January	13.14	—.15
March	13.35	—.16

New York Noon Call—

October	13.28	—.07
January	13.14	—.11
March	13.35	—.11

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

October	12.88	—.14
January	13.08	—.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.	
October	7·04	6.98	—.05
November	7.08	7.03	—.05
December	7.13	7.06	—.05
January	7.20	7.13	—.05
February		7.14	—.04
March	7.28	7.22	—.04
April		7.23	—.04
May	7.35	7.29	—.04
June	7.35	7.30	—.04
July	7.43	7.36	—.04
August		7.36	—.04
September		7.37	—.04
October	7.44	7.38	—.03
Middling Spot		7.25	—.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.	
October		14.00	+.02
November	14.05	13.85	+.00
December		13.81	+.03
January	13.95	13.78	+.13
February		13.78	+.13
March		13.78	+.14
April		13.77	+.14
May	13.90	13.76	+.15
June		13.74	+.13
July		13.73	+.12
August		13.73	+.12
September		13.88	+.12
October		13.83	+.12
Sakellaridis F G F Spot			16.00

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Scinde Good	5.00	—.15
Scinde Fully Good	5.30	—.15
Scinde Fine	5.60	—.15
Bengal Good	5·10	—.15
Bengal Fully Good	5.40	—.15
Bengal Fine	5.70	—.15
Oomra Good	5.85	—.15
Oomra Fully Good	6·15	—.15
Oomra Fine	6.45	—.15
Broach Good	5.80	—.15
Broach Fully Good	6.20	—.15
Broach Fine	6·60	—.15

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 5.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
53/9 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 1/2 lb.—
54/7-1/2 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

Market:—More offering owing to lower overseas advices.

Wheat Australian—
54 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

Market:—More offering.

Wheat Choice White Karachi—
55/3 Oct Shipment Sellers.
55/6 Afloat Hull Paid.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 5.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£17 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 5.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-11/16 Oct-Nov Shipment Offered.

Market:—Quiet and easier.

Linseed Bombay ton—
£17-3/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 5.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
29/10½ Nov-Dec Delivery Paid.
30/9 Jan-April Delivery Paid and Buyers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Oct-Dec per cwt	17/3
Jan-March per cwt	17/6
July-Sept per cwt	16/3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Jan-March per cwt	17/7

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Jan-March per cwt	17/7-3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 5.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Spot 16-1/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 5.

Copper English Best Selected £84-1/4 —1/4.
Copper Braziers £73.
Yellow Metal £68-1/4.
Spelter Hard £30-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £16-3/8.
Tin Block £315-1/2 —3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 5.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 9d. Buyers.
1s. 9-1/8d. Sellers.

Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 8-3/4d. Buyers.
1s. 9d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 5.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7-1/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay—
£15-1/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold ton—
£18-1/2 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.

Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.
£18-1/8 Dec-Jan Shipment Quoted.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 5.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4.4-11.1/8.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4.3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

BO RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 15th Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 October.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 Jan|Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1|2
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1220.
Bank's buying D D 1290.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1305.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131-1/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 131

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 138 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 173 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4·85 3/y6 4th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 4th inst.
London—Paris 171½ 4th inst.
London—Belgium 178.00 4th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 4th inst.
London—Italy 129.00 4th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Gold £4/4/11 1/8 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 5/16d. 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 5/16d. 5th inst.

Silver New York Ready 57 1/16 cts.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 19/32 per cent. 5th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 23/32 per cent 5th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 5.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 19/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 23/32 per cent —1/16.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5.3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 5.

Demand Bills	484.68 —.07

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21|10|0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs 21/7/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs 59/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58/14
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/10.

London, Oct. 5.

Bar gold ready, s. 84 11 1/8
Silver ready, d. 26/5.
Silver forward d. 26/5

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. India and China sold forward. India was a less keen buyer Market closed not overstrong.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 5.

T T Berlin on London 20.36 —7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12 +1/4.
T T Brussels on London 178.37 —.63
T T Madrid on London 32.15 +.12
T T Milan on London 128.85 +.55.
T T Berne on London 25.11 +.01.
T T Paris on London 171.25 —1.50.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 5.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20-1/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £122.1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10.1/4.
National Bank £47.
Eastern Bank £6-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-1/8.
Conversion Loan £74-1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101.3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 +3/8.

Government Securities 3 per cent £58-3/4 +1/4.
Consols £54.3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-1/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 5.

Silver—Heavy China and India selling.	
Spot	26-5/16 —7/16
Forward	26-5/16 —7/16

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3|4	58	4	0
Brass English	1	57	0	0
Brass, English	1 1|4	57	4	0
Brass, English	1½	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	4	0
Brass, English	2	57	8	0
Brass, German	3|4	56	12	0
Brass German	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3/4	60	12	0
Copper German	1	61	8	0
Copper German	1¼	61	8	0
Panchteka Joint		32	0	0
Copper English Bars		54	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead Rangooni		25	8	0
Lead, country		23	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	3—4	56	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½	1 1/3 to 2	55	12	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾	to 2	62	0	0

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Fully Good Broach April|May	282
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	227
Fine Oomra Dec.|Jan.	266

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6
Frcs. Demand	1227
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	133 1/4
Shanghai	173 3/4
Japan	134
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Ready:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21|7|0. At 5.30 p.m. 21|7|0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/6/6. Highest 21|6|9. At 5.30 p.m. 21|6|9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Ready:—59/14/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 59/8/6. Highest 59/8/9. At 5-30 p.m. 59/8/9.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59. Highest 59/0/6. At 5.30 p.m 59/0/6.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/4/0.
Vaida Kartak Opening 1/12/0.
Tone.—Market quiet

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 6.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 94/2

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 103

5 per cent. Loan due 1938 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|8

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|7

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/0.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 102.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/9

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103/8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|8

Tone of Market:—Steady.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

6th Oct. 1926

	Bales. 1926	Bales. 1925	Difference
RECEIPTS			
1st to 4th Oct.	3068	2261	+807
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 4th Oct,	41732	50674	—8942
SHIPMENTS 1st to 4th Oct.			
United Kingdom		1050	—1050
Continent ..		6929	—6920
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1300	..	+1300
Total ..	1300	7970	—6670
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 4th Oct.			
United Kingdom ..	215	3469	—3245
Continent ..	31586	39497	+911
China	200	500	—300
Japan	11878	29971	—18093
Coast Ports	1325	1784	—459
U. S. A.	..	50	—50
Total ..	45204	75202	—30058
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe	1602	2151	—549
China, Japan & Coast Ports	59	1716	—1656

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 24th Sept.	1st Sept to 24th Sept.			
Madras	5557	5823	26225	35480
Bombay	1172	2128	3907	6933
Sind	199	107	471	451
Bengal	385	40	1099	237
U. P.	259	631	910	855
Punjab	186	nil	361	nil
C. P.	nil	nil	nil	nil
Berar	nil	nil	nil	nil
N.W. F Province	nil	nil	nil	nil
Ajmer-Merwara	95	nil	148	nil
Burma	nil	nil	nil	nil
Jodhpur State	nil	nil	nil	nil
	7853	8729	33118	44489

*Adjusted

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

5th Oct 1926

RECEIPTS
Week ending 25th Sept.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	459	487
Bombay*	8228	10433
Karachi	1512	862
Madras	1758	3450
Rangoon	(a)	..
Tuticorin	622	941
Total ..	12579	16373

EXPORTS
Week ending 26th Sept.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	1131	73
Bombay*	15832	12633
Karachi	11413	5292
Madras	2290	202
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	190	6342
Total ..	30856	24542

RECEIPTS
1st to 25th Sept

	1926	1925
Calcutta	3022	1657
Bombay*	33155	41460
Karachi	5538	3091
Madras	11141	15871
Rangoon	28	..
Tuticorin	1850	7186
Total ..	54714	69265

EXPORTS
1st to 25th Sept.

	1926	1925
Calcutta	5191	4228
Bombay*	37860	51175
Karachi	42740	16850
Madras	7136	7780
Rangoon	107	935
Tuticorin	6300	22650
Total ..	99384	103628

(a) to 13th Sept.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipment of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 4th Oct		1st Sept. to 4th Oct	
1926	1925	1926	1925
340	263	1754	1823

EXPORTS from KARACHI
Week ending 21st Sept.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	1429
Continent	Nil	8574
China	500	Nil
Japan	958	Nil
Bombay (a)	74	413
U. S. A.	Nil	300
Total ..	1532	5716

1st to 21st Sept.

	*1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	1429
Continent	9667	12662
China	500	..
Japan	958	128
Bombay (a)	976	1220
U. S. A.	75	600
	12176	16039

*Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
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It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 26 a year.
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO DAY.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, Central Bank Building, at 4.30 p.m., for Reduction of Capital.

Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, at 4.45 p.m.

Last Day for Nominations to Assembly: Bombay City (non Mahomedan), Bombay City (Mahomedan) and Bombay (European) Constituencies up to 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Elections campaign meetings at Mavji Premji Wadi (Wagh Wadi), Kalbadevi Road, 6.30 p.m., Mr. B. G. Kher presiding.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails due at 4 a.m.

Arrival of the Royal Agricultural Commission by s.s. "Ranpura," Ballard Pier.

Public meeting re forthcoming elections at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

SATURDAY, October 9.

S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Last Day for Nomination for the Bombay Legislative Council, Presidency European Constituency 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Elections campaign meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. Mr. B. J. Desai to preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

SALEHBHOY.—The only son of Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy 18 years old died Tuesday 5th instant of acute malaria.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning the 8th inst. at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.) instead of on Thursday the 7th instant.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday next, (the 11th instant) at 11.15 a.m. (S.T.)

Postal Notice.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.

Bombay Teachers' Union.—At the meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union, to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall tomorrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. Ker of the S. T. College will conduct a class in "Human Geography."

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) There will be an illustrated lecture on "Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions," by the Rev. Fr. H Heras, S.J.

Bombay Architectural Association.—The fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. at the Sir J. J. School of Art, when Mr. Gilbert Lodge, will give a lecture on "Suburban Development." Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, will preside. The lecture is free and open to the public.

"Society of N. Sra. Da Piedade Dabul."—The above Society celebrates the feast of its august Patroness on 17th instant, at 9.30 a.m. at the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul. The Novenas preparatory to the Feast will commence on Friday (the 8th instant) the Mass being at 7 a.m. and the evening service at 6.45 p.m. at which the Rev. Fr. Herculano Gonsalves will preach.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Free Eye Treatment to the Poor.—At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 145 patients in the month of September, of which 125 were males and 20 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

LATE MR. MANTRI.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday, the Chairman made a reference to the death of Mr. R B. Mantri, who for nearly 15 years was a member of the Corporation, and, for nearly four years, of the Standing Committee.

BOY'S DEATH BY SNAKE BITE

STRICTURES AGAINST DOCTOR'S NEGLIGENCE.

The Coroner's jury passed severe strictures against Dr. Cooverji Rustomji Avari, an assistant in the Haffkine Institute, while holding inquest touching the death of Narsu Raghunathdas, a Hindu boy aged nine years, who died in the J. J. Hospital as a result of snake bite. The evidence of Govardhandas Trieumdas, the deceased's neighbour, showed that the deceased lived at Ghatkoper. He was sleeping in the compound of a bungalow at Ghatkoper on Wednesday night when at about 11 p.m. he was bitten by a snake. The deceased raised an alarm and the neighbours came to his assistance and killed the snake. Dr. Kazi of Ghatkopar was then sent for, and he advised the removal of Narsu to a hospital after giving him first aid. The deceased was then brought to Haffkine Laboratory at Parel in a motor car by four persons at about midnight and the watchman on duty awoke Dr. Avari to treat the patient. The doctor after examining the patient was of opinion that he was feigning, and that it was not the caste of snake bite but one of insect bite. He advised removal of the cord tied round the patient's finger and told his companions to sleep in the laboratory stating that if the patient's condition grew worse he should be called and that he would be treated the following day. He also asked them to produce the snake which was killed. The patient and his companions being not satisfied by this reply of the doctor they went to J. J. Hospital where Narsu was admitted but died at about 3 a.m.

At the inquest Dr. Cooverji Rustomji Avari said after he removed the cord tied round the patient's finger there was some relief. He, therefor, thought that it was not the case of snake bite. He advised the patient to stay in the Laboratory promises and to awake him again if his condition grew worse but at 3 a.m. when he got up to see the patient he found that he and his companions had all gone.

To the Coroner witness said two kinds of antidotes for snake bites were kept in the Laboratory. He did not think that it was a case of snake bite and hence advised the patient to stay in the laboratory premises.

The jury returned a verdict of death by snake bite and remarked that Dr. Cooverji Rustomji Avari had failed in the discharge of his duty in neglecting to treat the deceased.

FIXING OF EXCHANGE AT 1 S. 4 D.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE FORMED

It is understood a new organisation has been formed in Bombay with the name of the Indian Currency League for the purpose of fixing the exchange rate at 1s. 4d. as against 1s. 6d. which is the recommendation of the Currency Commission. Sir Victor Sassoon will be the Chairman; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Hon. Secretary. The executive Committee will consist of Messrs. H. P. Mody, Ratansey D. Morarji and B. F. Madan, and many others.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA CO-OPTED AS MEMBER.

It is understood that Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, has been co-opted as a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture while it will be at work in this Presidency. A representative each from the Deccan and Gujerat will also be co-opted to the Commission during its visit to the Presidency.

HIGH COURT VAKILS EXAM. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court held on August 9, and the two following days:—P B Amin; T D Baldev; S H Bhadri; P S Bhat; S G Chebbi; D D Chikodi; S V Chitre; G J Chudgar; D J Dave; A D Desai; G S Deshmukh; R V Deshmukh; Y D Deshmukh; A J Dhrave; T D Doshi; A G Erande; K V Gangele; L M Gupte; V G Hedge; B G Joshi; M B Joshi; D G Kale; N G Kale; R S Kamat; G M Kamodia; B D Karyakarte; R V Kattemalavadi; R K Khakkhar; S K Kharkar; N K Konkar; B K Koranne; G M Kotdawala; D G Kulkarni; H S Kulkarni; S R Kulkarni; M M Lavingia; B N Maindergikar; L E Malur; V D Mangsule; P C Mehta; M M Modi; V S Mohariar; V H M Desai; K S Nagarkatte; N R Panditrao; C K Patel; M M Patel; S H Patel; J S Patkar; V B Patni; D H Patwardhan; V P Pendse; S V Pradhan; P D Purohit; K V Rege; J M Salimath; K C Setalvad; B D Shah; H N Shah; J G Shah; M M Shah; M S Shah; S G Shah; V V Sheth; M G Shikare; B E Tata; H N Thakor; M R Trivedi; S R Trivedi; C M Tunara; S V Vad; D D Vaidya; R K Vasawada and M G Vinayharkar.

THE WEATHER.

THUNDER STORMS IN SOUTH.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Fairly general rain has fallen in North-east India and in the East of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces. Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in South of the Peninsula, but the associated rainfall is insignificant. The western depression is passing through North Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam Bengal and Central India East and local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central Provinces West, Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Central Provinces, East and Hydera bad South.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon three quarters inch; Dibrugarh four, Tezpur and Cherrapunji two; Gauhati one, Coxs Bazar and Calcutta one and a half, Burdwan, Behrampore and Sandheads one, Nayadumka, and Lucknow one and a half, Sutna three-quarters and Pachmarhi two.

Forecast:—Some extension in Bihar and Orissa and further decrease in Central India.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 5th.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6 Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Octo 6. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 74	47 50
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.815 inches (0.42 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.718 " (0.45 below normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.016
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degree
" (wet bulb) " 76.7 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (4.2 below normal
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 77.7 degrees (0.3 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SSW
Velocity " " 4 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 107 miles
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.29 "
" " " year 72.64 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 16th October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was locally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.23" of rain and Cawnpore 0.13". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the area and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in considerable excess in the latter region. Maximum temperature was above normal at Mainpuri and below normal at Jhansi; the minimum was higher than usual in the eastern parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in most parts of Rajputana. Minimum temperature was below normal in upper Sind and West Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over west Kathiawar and parts of Central India West, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar and locally in defect in Central India West. Maximum temperature was below normal at Veraval; the minimum was higher than usual at Indore and lower at Dessa.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti has had 0.46" of rain, Nagpur 0.28" and Saugor a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal and the minimum above normal over the greater part of the area.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was slightly below normal in the north of the area. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 83deg1 (4deg. below normal) and the lowest 77deg.6 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.23" of rain and Poona a light fall. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan. Minimum temperature was above normal in north Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen nearly generally in the east United Provinces and locally in the west Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Rainfall has decreased in the central parts of the country but extended over northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa and Central India East, and local in Lower Burma Assam, the Kumaon Hills, the Central Provinces (proper), the Konkan the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Kyaupyu two inches; Bibagar one; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar, Mymensingh one and a half; Narayanganj two; Burdwan, Saugor Island one; Cuttuck one and a half; Sandheads one; Nowgong, Pachmarhi three-quarters; Pendra one and a half; Nellore three-quarters.

BURGLED JEWELLERY.

HINDU CHARGED WITH RECEIVING IT

Inspector Powar of the Agripada Police Station placed one Girdharlal Tulsidas before Mr. N. T. Junglewala the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on a charge of receiving stolen property.

Mr. D'Cunha, the Police Prosecutor, who conducted the prosecution said that in October, 1925, the residence of Mr. Kawasji Dadabhai Banaji at Banu Mansion, Cumballa Hill was burgled, and Jewellery worth Rs. 8,000 was stolen. The police had, after inquiring in the matter, arrested a Parsi named Kawasji Bejonji who was employed by Mr. Banaji as a household servant. He was placed before the magistrate and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for committing theft. Before the theft was committed, Mr. Banaji had got his jewellery valued at the shop of a jeweller named Girdharlal Nihalchand; and the same jeweller was asked to keep a watch over that jewellery after it had been stolen. In April last, the accused went to Girdharlal Nihalchand with a view to sell some jewellery Girdharlal on looking at it found that it belonged to Mr. Banaji. He therefore told the accused that it was stolen property. He also informed Mr. Banaji, about it. Under Banaji's instructions, Girdharlal bought some jewellery from the accused and gave it to Mr. Banaji. Banaji reported the matter to the police and got the accused arrested.

Cawasji Bejonji who was arrested and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for stealing Mr. Banaji's jewellery, was the first witness examined He said that after stealing the articles he sold them one by one to the accused and had realized Rs. 2,000 in all from him.

Further hearing was then postponed.

The accused was defended by Mr. N.N. Saher, Bar-at-Law while Mr. J J. Kharsedjee watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Banaji.

KEEPERS OF GAMING HOUSE FINED

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on the case in which Abdulla Haji Hussein Motiwalla and Abdulla Ahmed were charged with keeping a common gaming house and abetment.

On receipt of certain information, Sub Inspector Chowdhry of the C. I. D. on April 10 had raided a room on the third floor of a house belonging to the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla situated at the Junction of Parel Road and Grant Road. Before raiding, the police had sent Adam Ibrahim, a bogus customer, with a marked five-rupee note to bet on a particular number. Adam did so; and the bet was received when the room was raided, the two accused who were in the room were arrested, and some betting slips and some money was recovered from the room. Two betting slips were found on the person of the accused and the marked currency note sent by the police was also recovered

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and said that the entries marked on the slips recovered by the police from their room were of the loans that they had advanced to certain customers.

The Magistrate, however, convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each. His worship ordered the payment of one-fourth of the fine to the Police informant.

Mr. H. B Spencer, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Billimoria, pleader, defended the first accused The second accused was undefended.

C M PAREKH'S QUOTITIONS

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Jute.—Albion 483, Alliance 480, Anglo-India 480, Auckland 252, Barnagore 180, Bally 190, Birla 8/14, Belvedere 526, Budge Budge 470, Caledonian 535, Chapdani 150, Clive 35/14, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 275, Dalhousie 402, Delta 580 Empire 51/8, Fort Gloster 784, Fort William 284, Gondalpara 925, Gourepore 692, Hukumchand 12, Hooghly 74, Howrah 39/7, Kamarhatty 586, Kankinarrah 470, Kelvin 794, Khardah 430, Kinnison 993, Lansdowne 268, Lawrence 596, Lothian 440, Naihati 430, National 29/10, New Central 560, Northbrook 51/8, Nuddea 44, Orient 289, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 64, Soorah 26, Standard 440, Union 540, Waverly 6, Hessian 14/10, Jute 53/12.

Cotton:—Agra United 0/11, Dunbar 148, Easwaram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 18/8, Bokaro Ramgur 15, Gusick and Musslin 8/16.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8, Burma Corp 11, I I Still 6/10, Imperial Bank 1475, Imperial Conty 373.

Remarks:—Jute shares firm. Cottons improving. Coals quiet. Government Securities were steady. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/8; 5 per cent. Bonds 1945-55 108/7; 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 88/10.

HIGH COURT.

HUGE BUSINESS WITHOUT ASSETS.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE DELAYED.

Allegations of reckless and fraudulent transactions were made against Solomon A. M. Meyer, an insolvent, who applied for his final discharge before Mr. Justice Talyarkhan at the High Court, by Mr. N. H. Moos who as a receiver in a suit was a creditor to the extent of Rs. 54,505.

According to the insolvent's schedule, his debts amounted to about Rs. 4,25,000, where as his assets were nil. Among the grounds mentioned by Mr. Moos in opposing the discharge, it was stated that the insolvent had omitted to keep proper books of account, or, in the alternative, he was suppressing the same with a view to conceal his true position from his creditors; that he had continued to trade after knowing himself to be in insolvent circumstances; that he had been guilty of undue preference to certain creditors; that he had concealed his property and had transferred his assets to the name of his wife and was doing business in her name.

A BIG DEAL.

It was pointed out that between May 1919 and December 1921, the total turnover of the insolvent's business came to one crore 18 lakhs of rupees. He had accounts with as many as 7 Banks. Thee insolvent had alleged that he had kept books only upto 1919 when there was a fire in the building in which his office was situated. He alleged that the books were then burnt, and that thereafter he had kept no books of account.

The insolvent denied the allegations made against him by the opposing creditor. The whole object, he submitted, was to harass him and delay his discharge.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala appeared for the opposing creditor.

His Lordship after hearing counsel, remarked that, having regard to the nature and extent of the insolvent's business, it would be difficult for any Court to believe that he had kept no books of account. If he kept books, as was most likely to be the case, then he was bound to produce them. If he did not keep any books, then it was gross negligence in a trader like him not to keep books of account such as were usual and proper in business of the kind carried on by him. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship ordered the insolvent's discharge to be suspended for one year.

'SATTA GAMBLING CASE.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

An application for revision was presented before the Hon. Justices Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Fawcett at the High Court, by one Chhaganlal Jethabhai Gandhi against the sentence of six weeks' simple imprisonment passed on him by the third Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of running a common gaming house.

On receiving information that the accused was carrying on satta gambling in his house at Girgaon Back Road, the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Mr. Jacob) issued a search warrant which was executed by Sub Inspector Chaudari on May 31 last. A number of Satta slips, some cash and other incriminatory articles were seized at the search and the accused was arrested and convicted as above.

Mr. J. G. Rele, Pleader, arguing on the revision application, contended that the search warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner was "ultra vires" in so far as the name of the accused was not mentioned in the warrant, as laid down in Section 6 of the Prevension of Gambling Act of 1887, that the warrant ought to have been signed by the Commissioner of Police and lastly the place to be searched was not properly identified in the warrant.

Their Lorships, rejecting the application held that as regards the first contention, it was enough, if the place to be searched was mentioned in the warrant. It might be desirable under the circumstances to mention the name of the occupant, but it could not be said to bee a matter of law that the mention of the name of the occupant was essential. Regarding the point that the warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner was not valid, their Lordships held that according to the spirit of the section pointed out by counsel the Deputy Commissioner was an officer empowered to act for and exercise the authority vested in the Commissioner so far as the issue of warrant was concerned. There was, therefore, no error of law in the procedure adopted.

ASSAULT ON RLY. PASSENGER

TICKET COLLECTOR'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Fawcett at the High Court, an application was made by Mr. T. G. S. Little, Advocate, on behalf of Pragji, Head Ticket Collector at the Churel Gate Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to admit an appeal against the sentence of Rs. 20 fine passed on him by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of assaulting a railway passenger.

The complainant Eutindo Stevens is a season ticket holder of the Railway and lives at Bandra. On 4th May last, he went to the Churchgate Station at about 6 p.m., and entered the platform by the south wicket gate. The accused who was walking about on the platform asked for his ticket, and the complainant took out a season ticket from his pocket. The accused snatched it away from the latter, exclaiming "Why did you not show it at the gate?" and dragged him to the station, and gave the ticket to another ticket collector. The complainant being considerably annoyed at this rough treatment called the accused "Damned fool" whereupon the latter caught him by the shoulder and handed him over to the police. The complainant thereafter prosecuted the accused before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 20, holding that his conduct in dragging the complainant was tantamount to assault under the law.

NOT A TRIVIAL MATTER.

In support of the application, it was urged by the accused's counsel that the case was no trivial a matter to be taken notice of under Section 95 of the Indian Penal Code. He submitted that his client had acted in the due performance of his duties and so far as the catching of the complainant by his shoulder was concerned, it was in evidence that the complainant had abused the accused and under Section 131 of the Railway Act he latter was entitled to arrest him. It was, further, most important that the railway administration should have their rules carried out by their officers and servants acting in the due discharge of their duties.

Their Lordships, rejecting the application, observed, in regard to the contention that the case was of too trivial a nature to be taken cognisance of by the Court, that that was a matter which the trial Magistrate was in a position to consider and had presumably considered. The rest was a matter of evidence and while they might in a suitable case call for records for revision to see that the railway administration was fairly treated, they did not think in this particular case it was necessary to take that course.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road).

JANUARY.

6th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	13.49
To-day's Opening Rate	13.30
Difference	—.19
To-day's Closing	13.37
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

6th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	7.13
To-day's Opening Rate	7.24
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	7.18
Difference	plus .05

Khandi Closed	Rs. 280-0-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 280-12-0

SENSATIONAL FALL IN SILVER

MARKET DEMORALIZED.

BULLS UNLOADING—SPECULATORS' DIFFICULTIES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Yesterday was the day of settlement, and it is reported that some 'Bull' parties were unable to meet with their liabilities. One party is said to owe Rs. 5 lacs, and another owes 2½ lacs to the Bazar; two or three others are small fry comparatively. But, on the whole the settlement has passed off without heavy financial ruin.

To-day's cables indicated heavy slump in London, Shanghai and New York markets

London reported a fall of 7/16d.; New York was lower by 15/16 cent; Shanghai Exchange was lower by 5/8d. and was quoted at 2s.—6 3/4d.

There was a report that China has shipped 5,000 Silver Bars to India. This report, combined with heavy falls in the world's silver markets, demoralized the Bombay Silver Market entirely. The Bulls unloaded their silver hoardings, and the Japanese Bank came down as a heavy seller.

The market sagged until the 1st settlement touched Rs. 58-12, and 2nd settlement Rs. 58-6 the lowest on record.

There was some support at the lower level, and the rates improved to Rs. 58-15 and 58-10 in the evening.

The London cables were as follows:—"Market dull. India and China sold forward. India was a less keen buyer. Market closed not overstrong."

"Heavy China and India selling. Spot and Forward: 26 5/16d."

There was nothing doing in the local Gold market, and the rates were steady. London rate was 84s. 11 1/8d.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926.

AUTOCRACY IN BARODA.

There was a time when the administration of the Baroda State was looked upon with feelings of pride and genuine satisfaction not only by the subjects of the Gaekwar but also by the inhabitants of British India as a model government, as an enlightened and progressive system of rule which promised great things. The example of His Highness the Gaekwar was held up as that of a cultured Prince, with a broad outlook and quickness in the assimilation of new ideas, a Prince in whose footsteps rulers of other Indian States were urged to follow. When His Highness introduced free and compulsory primary education in his State, when he took a courageous step forward in prohibiting by legislation child marriage and when he announced his intention of associating his subjects with the administration of the State, the enthusiasm of the people of Baroda rose to delirious heights. When he sanctioned the establishment of the "Dharasabha" or the Legislative Council, they felt that in the case of their ruler there was perfect conformity between precept and practice.

But of late disillusionment has come to the people of Baroda. The visits of His Highness to Europe follow each other with astonishing frequency and Baroda presents the spectacle of a huge Irish estate afflicted with all the woes of absentee landlordism. It used to be imagined by some of the subjects of His Highness that once the foundations of democratic government were laid in Baroda, and the duties of the Executive and the Legislature well defined, it did not matter whether the ruler of the State was present on the spot to be at the helm of affairs. These simple souls have been grievously disappointed. Baroda stands to-day as the embodiment of an autocratic system of rule which has contemptuously thrown away the mask of the democratic camouflage with which, in accordance with the earlier and more generous impulses of the Maharajah, it used to cloak its executive caprice. The latest onslaught on the liberty of the Press in Baroda is an example in point. The Baroda bureaucracy is anxious to employ all the artifices to check the free and unfettered expression of popular opinion, all the legislative stratagems to strangle the development of a fearless Press which we associate with the attitude of the British bureaucracy in India in regard to organs of nationalist opinion. How very limited the powers of the "Dharasabha" are, what a parody of truth it is to call it the "Legislative Council" of the Baroda State was glaringly brought into relief when the Dewan coolly added behind the back of the "Dharasabha" a clause in the latest Baroda Press Act empowering the Executive to close any press for one year. Protest elicited the reply that the "Dharasabha" was merely an advisory body and that the Executive had the right to make any alteration it liked to the laws of the State.

How very shadowy the foundations of democratic representation in Baroda are can be gauged from the powers the members of the "Dharasabha" possess. It is easier to ascertain what powers they do not possess than to know what they do. The non-official member is not to bring in any motion or resolution which affects Government revenues or debts, he is precluded from having any say regarding the military establishment of the State, he cannot comment on the budget of the "Khangi" or the Household department. If the Gaekwar orders the building of another dozen of palaces that is a matter beyond the pale of discussion by the non-official member of the "Dharasabha". He cannot also discuss questions "affecting the power and prestige of the Government and the Royal Family". Not for him, we presume, to ask what the total charge to the State would be of the Nth visit of the Maharajah to Europe. If there is finally any doubt in the mind of the non-official member as to what he can do in the "Dharasabha", it is dissipated by the general rule effectively restraining him from being an inconvenient person to the Baroda bureaucracy. He must not discuss "any other matter which the Government may declare from time to time under the sub-rules of the Dharasabha" as beyond his purview. The question is why any self-respecting person in the Baroda State should consent to be a member of this parody, grotesque and insulting, of a "legislative" body. It has only ten elected members, while the official members number twelve and are fortified in their opposition to the elected element by the addition of four nominated members. It is time the people of Baroda strongly represented to H. H. the Gaekwar that this fraud upon democracy must be promptly replaced by a truly representative body if Baroda is to keep up its reputation as an enlightened State. His Highness cannot have it both ways. He cannot continue to pose as a liberal-minded ruler and at the same time allow his officialdom to rule by purely autocratic methods. We hope the progressive ideas which distinguished his policy in the middle years of his reign still have their hold upon him, however much they may be invaded by hesitation and doubt as to the wisdom of allowing his subjects real control over the administration of the State. His duty consists not in the evolution of a policy of distrust of his subjects but in taking the other and more courageous road of fully trusting them. He has yet a chance of winning back the popularity and esteem he enjoyed all over the country. He must seize it before it is too late.

THE CHOICE OF A PRESIDENT.

The Reception Committee of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad is to choose to-day the President for the first session of the Conference. The matter is more than ordinarily difficult, inasmuch as the choice of a President for the first session of the Conference has to be made in the absence of any guiding precedents or binding regulations. The draft constitution of the Conference is not binding until adopted by the Conference in the open session. And precedent is necessarily absent, unless they convert mere analogies into precedent. For a Conference like this, the task is rendered particularly delicate, because the most eminent men, eminent by their wealth or social status or intellectual attainment, are Cutchis only by a sort of a legal fiction. For all practical purposes they are permanent residents of British India. In Bombay, according to the last Census, there are about 80,000 people returning their place of origin as Cutch. It is not, therefore, at all surprising to find that the most considerable names in the list of Cutchis are residents of Bombay. A polite convention observed in the case of such all-India bodies as the National Congress requires that no one should be selected to be president of a session from among the notables of the centre where the session is held; but if such a rule were to be applied in all its rigour to the Cutchi Conference, the promoters must be prepared to place a mere dummy in the presidential chair in preference to living stalwarts of the community. We have heard it said that names have been suggested for the presidential chair which are unexceptionable from the one point of their not being Bombay residents; but without seeking in any way to minimise the merits of any candidates, we cannot but warn the Reception Committee against the choice of persons, who, however well qualified on such grounds, may not help, by reason of their constitutional or temperamental limitations, to forward the main cause of the Conference. That cause is to formulate the birth-rights of a people,—and formulate them without fear of any individual or authority, not excluding the Rao of Cutch or his associates. Any individual, who, by his associations, connections, expressions, or interests, is so connected with the Rao's present entourage as to be utterly unable to stand up effectively for these rights ought to be left out of the list of candidates for the sake not only of future of the Conference, but also of his own interest. Positively that choice would, at the present juncture, be best which would guarantee a firm though temperate, a clear though courteous, a comprehensive though moderate assertion of the rights of the people and the aims of such a Conference as this. It requires not merely commercial eminence to furnish that modicum of knowledge of public affairs which is indispensable to save a president of such a gathering from becoming a mere automaton in the hands of others. The duties of a President, besides, require him to guide the deliberations, not only of the open Conference, but also of the Subjects Committee, which is bound to be a storm centre; and unless the individual selected has tact as well as firmness, unless he is able to command the spontaneous respect of his fellows not merely in virtue of his wealth or social status but as a tribute to his own achievements in the public life of the country—unless he is able, off his own bat, to sustain a debate with such personages as, let us say, the Rao or his masters in the British Indian Foreign Office, on points of national importance contained in the resolutions before the Conference, he is bound to make an egregious failure. We trust the good sense of the Reception Committee evidenced hitherto in more than one severe test of their honesty of purpose and their simplicity of objective, will help them to make a choice which will not only redound to the credit and the dignity of the Cutchi people all over the land, but which will also be a guarantee of the success of the Conference. We have deliberately refrained from making any specific suggestion.

EDUCATION—A LUXURY.

The Government of Bengal have at last awakened to the necessity of a wide extension of primary education in the province. In a long resolution they point out that the number of school-going children is very small and that the annual expenditure on primary education is less than two rupees per pupil. They, therefore, make some "constructive proposals": that an education cess of five pice in the rupee on the annual value of lands, mines, quarries, etc., should be levied, four out of the five pies being paid by the ryots; and that the control should be vested in a special body to be created in each district "with a non-official majority" and with the District Magistrate as chairman. The "constructive" proposals are thoroughly reactionary. The proposal for fresh taxation without any retrenchment in the bloated favourite departments is based on the vicious assumption that primary education is more or less a luxury for which even the poorest must pay. The ryots are hardly able to pay four pies out of the five to be imposed. The so-called non-official majority is a clever camouflage, for there is to be a majority of nominated and official members, the final bureaucratic touch being imported by the official chairman. In short, people must pay even if they cannot, and Government will dominate the whole department. But this is of a piece with the Reforms.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

EXTERNAL INFLUENCE

(By Swami ADWAITANAND, Seva-Ash ram, Broach.)

In the material and moral development of India, the question of acceptance or rejection of external influence is of considerable importance. Some strongly hold the view that while ntw creation and not a motionless adherence to old forms is the one way of life and salvation, no acceptance of anything Western is called for. We can find in ourselves all that we need. They hold that the idea of taking over and assimilating what is best in Western civilization is simply moonshine. We cannot take the good and leave the bad because they are inseparable. They are the inextricably mixed growth of one being. There is much to be said here both in the way of confirmation and modification. To recover one's own centre, find out one's own base and do whatever one has to do in its own strength and genius is certainly the one way of salvation.

External Influences.

But even then a certain amount of acceptance of ideas, influences, energies brought forward with a living force by Europe which can enrich our cultural activities, expand their scope, give them a wider meaning and significance, is inevitable. If we accept great effective ideas like political, social liberty, self-determination, democracy, socialism we do not do so because they are modern, but because they are human. They are all included in one comprehensive spiritual ideal of self-realization. They are its expressions on the social plane. So, whenever we take up a new idea we must give it a characteristically Indian turn. We must go back to whatever corresponds to it, illumines its sense, justifies its purpose in our spiritual conception of life and in that light work out its extent, degree, form, relation to other ideas.

It is a self-evident law of individual being and that applies to group individualities also that it is neither desirable nor possible to exclude everything that comes from outside. It is equally important that all these external influences must be recreated to suit the law, form and characteristic action of its biological and psychological body. In every individual existence, there is a double action, self-development from within and a reception of external impacts which it must assimilate. As we grow more and more we find that as conscious self-determination grows more and more, the allied power of seizing upon the impacts and suggestions of the outside world grows in proportion. Therefore, a strong mastering assimilation of the materials offered by the life around us, is inevitable and is an urgent necessity for our national evolution.

Aloofness Impossible.

The group soul, of course, differs from the individual in being more self-sufficient by reason of its being an assemblage of many individual selves and capable of many group variations. The inner interchange may suffice to maintain its vitality for a longer time even when there is a restricted interchange with the rest of humanity. But now-adays, any such separative aloofness is no longer possible. Humanity has come too close and all the races are being thrown together in a certain unavoidable life-unity. We are face to face with the most difficult problem of living in the full stress of this vast interaction and imposing on its impacts the law of our being.

Any attempts to remain exactly what we were before the European civilization or to ignore the claims of a modern environment and necessity is foredoomed to an obvious failure. The modern world is predominantly European. We must set right this undue preponderance, by preserving and developing the great values of Asiatic, and, for ourselves, Indian civilization.

(Concluded.)

IMPERIALISM AT WORK.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

The "gunboat policy" of England in China comes in for scathing comment in the Labour journal the "New Leader." Talking about the "danger in China" the paper remarks:—

"It is impossible to understand the official narrative of the fighting which has taken place on the Yangtse between our gunboats and the army of Wu Pei-Fu. We are not informed why the Chinese in the first place arrested a British river steamer, and without that detail all the rest is unintelligible. It may well be that the Chinese general was high-handed, but can one look for all the niceties of polite behaviour if foreign vessels, escorted by foreign warships, insist on plying their trade up and down a river which runs through the battlefields of a hotly contested civil war? The amusing thing in this case is that Wu is the model War-Lord, the incorruptible foe of the Reds, the hero who swore to exterminate them, the chosen friend of the British in China. It is deplorable that seven of our men have been killed and several wounded in this senseless brawl. If there is a case for redress, the only civilised course is to arbitrate.

The army of "Red" Canton is, meanwhile (though news is scanty and contradictory), scoring successes against Wu in the Yangtse Valley. And while it is absent, our gunboats have found occasion to moor along the wharves of Canton, announcing that its strikers will be treated as pirates. What, we wonder would have been the awful fate of these "Reds" if they had treated us as roughly as the forces of the "White" Wu have done? But perhaps the most dangerous complication is in Manchuria, where the War Lord, Chang-tso-Lin, seems to be forcibly appropriating the Russian railway. The "Daily Telegraph," speaking for the Anglo-Chinese merchants, calls for "intervention" and an end of our "policy of conciliation." But when did it begin? In the shambles of Shanghai?"

"Modified Slavery."

The British record under the Mandatory System, can hardly stand the rigid cross-examination of the Commission appointed by the League of Nations, and the resentment which the British Foreign Secretary feels at the 118 questions set to the Mandatory Powers by it is intelligible considering the methods adopted by Britain in territories mandated to her. What those methods are is illustrated from the following remarks of the "Manchester Guardian":—

"But Americans, as well as others, will do well to noticed that the mandates are most explicit about the obligation to promote "the material and moral well-being and social progress" of the inhabitants. One of the districts under mandate is Tanganyika Territory, which is the immediate neighbour of Kenya Colony, and the United Kingdom, as mandatory of the one and possessor of the other, cannot logically impose one form of administration on one side of the border and another on the other. In Kenya there is the crushing hut tax which drives the native to leave his home and become a wage-earner in white employ and there is the use of forced labour for public works; thus the British record does not in the least conform with the duty to safeguard social progress. Is Tanganyika to become a model of administration to Kenya, or is Kenya to give a vicious example to Tanganyika? The mandate for the latter does, it is true, allow forced labour for "essential public works," and it is a serious evil that the authority of the League should be given to any trust containing a clause so liable to abuse. But in the last resort the mandatory is responsible to the League for its administration of the trust, so that there is some external check on the power to impose a modified form of slavery."

His Offence.

The spirit of race exclusiveness is so dominant in the British labouring classes in South Africa that the following protest against it from "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" comes as a refreshing contrast with the desire of the White South African Trade Unionists to restrict the labour organisation only to people of a particular colour. "Lansbury's" says:—

To,—Mr. Clements Kadalie, National Secretary of the Industrial and Commercial Workers of Africa, 16 Market Street, Johannesburg.

Dear Comrade,—We know that this letter will reach you after the struggle is over, but we cannot refrain from wishing you God-speed in your gallant decision to defy the insulting Natal regulation excluding you simply because you are the chief officer of a great union of black workers.

South Africa will never be free until white and black workers join hands to clear the country of the capitalists. May your union march from strength to strength! May it act as the pioneer in a great black and white Labour Federation, and help to hasten the day when a Socialist South Africa is in fraternal union with a Socialist Great Britain! Do not imagine, because some few white workers hold narrow views in your country, that there are none who sympathise with your struggle, and watch your efforts with admiration.—Cordially, yours,

"LANSBURY'S"

The Correct Attitude!

The Spanish demand in Tangier has considerably purturbed British politicians. The "Saturday Review" expresses the general satisfaction of the Conservative and Imperialist Liberal British Press when it remarks:—

"The British and French Governments have lost no time in replying to the Spanish claim for Tangier. They point out firmly and politely that Geneva is not the place nor is the immediate future the time for the discussion of so intricate a problem. But they promised to do their best to get the other signatories of the Tangier Convention to come to an agreement on the future status of the territory so that the international regime can be efficiently run and the present muddle and deadlock cleared up. This is the correct attitude to adopt towards the proposal of the Spanish Government. But it puts Spain in a rather delicate position. If there is any prospect in the future of Tangier being converted into a League Mandate, it is obvious that Spain must remain a member of the League if she is to have a chance of securing the mandate."

It is, of course, out of the question for either Britain, or France or Spain to think that by right Tangier belongs to her own citizens, the "natives of the soil!"

Notes of the Day.

A Dangerous Development.

It is no wonder that by far the largest group in the Miners' Federation, the South Wales section of that body, has rejected by an overwhelming majority the proposals of the Baldwin Government for a settlement of the strike. Those proposals insist that a resumption of work must take place before negotiations can again begin, under the auspices of the Government, with the mine owners. This is a point which the miners cannot possibly concede, as its acceptance means the defeat of their cause. But a dangerous development in the quarrel begins with the withdrawal of the safetymen from the mines. The Miners' Federation takes this step because it finds that the safetymen who had never been until now asked to take on other duties, are now being used for coal cutting. The absence of the safetymen means the creation of perilous condition in regard to security of life while working underground and if the withdrawal of this class of workers continues all over the mining districts under the Federation's orders because of the fear that the legitimate work of the safetymen is stopped for their being utilised as regular miners, the Government ought to step in and insist that the owners do not make such illegitimate use of them. But the question is; will they have the courage to do so?

Where does the Indian Come In?

The intrepid Cobham was rewarded with the well-deserved honour of Knighthood by the King and the enthusiastic manner of his reception in London shows that his recent flight has caught the imagination of the British public. There is a tremendously important political side to his enterprise apart from its value in bringing together distant parts of the Empire for business purposes by means of regular airship lines. Sir Alan Cobham says in his message to India that in the near future India's distance from England will be only a question of hours. The aeroplane and seaplane will doubtless be used soon as a weapon of military offence and defence in India and air mails will be carrying passengers and goods. But in all this where does the Indian come in? What measures are the Government of India taking to institute a course of instruction to train Indian pilots and mechanics for the air service? Or are Indians to remain shut out from this field?

A Wasted Opportunity.

According to the "Europe Nouvelle" the cinema operators who busied themselves at the entrance to the Hall of Assembly of the League of Nations were guilty of having lost the opportunity of making a good film. They were so busy, the French journal says, in transferring to the negative the least change in final expression or in movement on the part of Sir Austen Chamberlain, of M. Briand and of M. Benes, the Czecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, that they missed "taking" an interesting group which had, fortunately, collected at the door. It consisted of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the wife of the famous President Wilson of the fourteen points, M. Paderewski, the great pianist and ex-President of Poland and "the great Hindu poet and philosopher" Rabindranath Tagore.

Reclaiming "Untouchables."

How hard it is to fight the prejudices against the so called untouchables but how, nevertheless, these prejudices can be overcome by strong determination and strenuous effort is shown clearly by the work of the Dayanand Dalit Udhar Mandal of Hoshiarpur, the central organisation of the Arya Samajists in the Punjab for reclaiming the Depressed Classes. The Mandal, which began work in July, 1925, has bravely undertaken the task of reclaiming the twenty lakhs of "untouchables" in the Punjab. It has about twenty-four institutions affiliated to it scattered all over the province. During the twelve months from the commencement of its work it reclaimed to the Arya Samaj about 9,000 untouchables, not to speak of the educative effects of its wide propaganda which will not be long in showing tangible results. The Mandal is making strenuous efforts to spread education, both literary and technical, among the Depressed Classes and to start co-operative societies for their benefit. It appeals to the Punjab Government to penalise those Government and aided schools which put restrictions on the admission of untouchable children. The example of Bombay in this respect and that of the Government of Madras in granting an annual allowance to the teachers in village schools of two rupees for each boy of the Depressed Classes admitted and taught by them may well be followed by the Punjab Government. The Mandal has done splendid work in the very first year of its existence fighting against great odds, and deserves the fullest support of the public.

"SIR GEORGE LLOYD DREDGER"

"GUARANTEE OF OUTPUT NOT GIVEN."

TEST AT BOMBAY DEFINITELY REFUSED.

MORE LIGHT ON BACK BAY BUNGLE,

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Giving evidence before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee, Mr. William McMurray, director of the firm of Messrs. Simons and Company, Renfrew, builders of the dredger used in the Back Bay Reclamation, said that he gave no guarantee that the dredger would do the necessary amount of dredging, namely, 2,000 cubic yards per hour through a pipe 5,000 feet long in Bombay, but he complied with the terms of his contract which called for a vessel that would do this work. The dredger was tested on the Clyde in soft clay and excavated at the rate of about 75 per cent in excess of that necessary to meet the requirements of the specification.

Sir Grimwood Mears asked: "Did Sir George Buchanan press very hard for a test at Bombay?"

Mr. McMurray replied that he did not know about pressing very hard, but Mr. William Brown, Chairman of Messrs. Simons and Company told him very definitely taht he would not get it.—Reuter.

MR. KIDD'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mr. Kidd expressed the opinion, that there ought to have been dredging test before the dredger was designed to ascertain whether it was suited to the material, but, he was satisfied that the material was suitable for the dredging. He declared that estimate in 1912 of 325 lakhs, would be 975 lakhs in 1919. Sir Frederick Hopkinson asked, whether the witness would care to take the dredger costing quarter million pounds into the Back Bay harbour, to dredge the place for itself in low water. Mr. Kidd replied that it would be a dangerous and risky operation.—Reuter.

ECHO OF ALLAHABAD RIOTS

34 MAHOMEDANS ON TRIAL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

The trial of the 34 Mahomedans has commensed before Mr. A. R. Gill, First Class Magistrate They are charged with rioting and murder in connection with the disturbances on the occasion of the Dadhkando procession on September 12th. The prosecution alleges that as the procession was passing the Shubrati mosque, and there were still two minutes before the time of evening prayer, shoes and brickbats were thrown at the procession from the mosque and the procession was then held up till the prayers were over. It then proceeded and again missiles were thrown from the vegetable market. This was followed by a good deal of fighting in which one Hindu and one Mahomedan were killed and several men were injured.

The hearing has not yet been concluded.—A. P.

LABOUR TROUBLE AT NEGAPATAM.

ARREST OF UNION MEMBER

NEGAPATAM, Oct. 5.

In connection with the labour troubles here, a member of the Executive Committee of the local Railway Labourers' Union was arrested under penal sections and subsequently released on bail. The office of the Union was searched and some records seized.

In view of the determined attitude of the workmen over the transfer to the golden rock the Agent, South Indian Railway, has issued a notice withdrawing his orders with regard to the men of the wagon shops being stopped from work from the 4th of October and in order to explore every possible avenue for a peaceful settlement, he is prepared to submit the whole case to the Labour Commissioner for arbitration. He is ready to accept the Commissioner's decision as final and expects the men in all fairness to do the same.—A. P.

SIR JOHN BUCKNILL DEAD.

PATNA, Oct. 6.

Sir John Bucknill, Judge of Patna High Court died here last night. He visited the club last evening and after his return home after 10 p.m. he was suddenly taken seriously ill and expired at 11-40 p.m.

He was called to the Bar in 1873, and was appointed a High Court Judge in 1920. Deep and universal regret is felt here at his sudden death. Lady Bucknill is reaching Bombay from England on the 8th October. Sir John only returned from Phimtal on the 2nd, leaving his two daughters there.—A. P.

REVERTING TO 24 HOURS A WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

As the outcome of the Cotton Spinning development in Oldham the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has decided to recommend the users to revert forthwith to working 24 hours' weekly.—Reuter.

DR. GOODIER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Oct . 6.

The "Catholic Times" states that the Holy See has accepted the resignation of the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Goodier, owing to ill-health.—Reuter,

Major A. G. M. Hardingham of the Second Battalion Manchester Regiment, Rangoon, died of uraemia at the British Station Hospital on the night of the 4th instant.—A. P.

VICEROY AT LAHORE

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS

LAHORE, October 5.

The forthcoming visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to Lahore will be full of public functions in their honour Their arrival on the 18th of October will be public. A Viceregal Darbar will be held at 11 o'clock the same morning in Diwan-I-Am (House of Commons of Moghul Kings) in the Fort. In the afternoon His Excellency will visit the Aitchison Chiefs' College and informally receive an address from the Punjab Chiefs' Association and give his reply. In the evening a small dinner party at the Government House will be followed by an informal investiture. Early next morning His Excellency will visit the Punjab University, King Edward Medical College and Punjab Veterinary College. This will be followed by His Excellency receiving and returning visits from certain Ruling Princes and Chiefs. At the Shalamar Gardens, non official residents of Lahore have arranged a garden party in his honour. The evening will be spent in a dinner party at Government House. On the morning of the 20th His Excellency will be present at a Boy Scouts' rally and will pay a brief visit to the Badshahi Mosque. In the forenoon His Excellency will receive and reply to addresses at Government House from certain public bodies. The same evening a dinner party at Government House will be followed by a reception of the Punjab Government at Montgomery Hall. The morning and the noon of the 21st October are free of engagements but in the afternoon His Excellency will visit the Lahore Cantonment. In the evening His Excellency will dine with the President and members of the Legislative Council and leave Lahore by special train, departure being private.—A.P.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POLLING OFFICERS.

GOVT. CIRCULAR.

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

Government have published for general information a note containing a summary of the instructions issued to the presiding officers of the polling stations for recording the votes of the illiterate and other incapacitated voters. The presiding officer should see that no crowd assembles round an incapacitated elector while inside the polling station and that the elector is not subjected to pressure or influence from others in exercising his choice. If the elector states he is unable to read the ballot paper and applies to the presiding officer for assistance in doing so the latter should read it for him. The presiding officer should not ask the elector for whom he wishes to vote or undertake to mark the ballot paper unless a specific request is made by the elector. Candidates and their agents have a right to hear the electors' request to the presiding officer and to watch the presiding officer when he marks the ballot paper.—A. P.

An Ahmedabad message says:—"Mr. Karsandas Surji, president of a public meeting of Indians held at Zanzibar wires to the Associated Press congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his birthday and wishing him long life, health and success in his inspired mission of securing India's salvation."—A.P.

COAL CRISIS

WITHDRAWAL OF SAFETY MEN

GOVT'S. PROPOSALS REJECTED

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A special delegate conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation at Cardiff has by an overwhelming majority rejected the Government's proposal. Some speakers advocated a general withdrawal of safety men and intensive prosecution of the strike.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, Oct. 5.

There has been an important development in the mining dispute. The Miners' Federation has withdrawn safety men from several large collieries at Glamorgan on the ground that some safety men were being used for coal cutting.—Reuter.

MORE MINERS RESUME WORK

SCOTTISH MINERS REJECT GOVERNMENT'S OFFER

LONDON, Oct. 5.

To-day's toll of the returning miners is 6,000, mostly in Nottinghamshire and Derby, where 66,000 are now producing coal.

The Scottish miners' delegates at Glasgow, unanimously rejected the Government's proposal.—Reuter.

LONDON (via Rugby) October 5.

Some two thousand Tilbury dockers who went on strike yesterday returned to work to-day.—B.O.W.

MINERS' FIRM RESOLVE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The miners of Durham, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire have rejected the Government's proposals. The South Wales Miners have passed a resolution urging the Federation to call out the safetymen and place an embargo on foreign coal.—Reuter.

BIGGEST SINGLE DAY'S INCREASE.

LONDON, Oct. 6

The later returns show that a total of nearly 15,000 miners resumed yesterday, the biggest single day's increase.—Reuter.

BRITISH BROADCASTING COMMISSION

EARL OF CLARENDON APPOINTED CHAIRMAN

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Earl of Clarendon Under-secretary for the Dominions, has been appointed the Chairman of the British broadcasting commission, which is a Government controlled body, and, which will take over the British Broadcasting Company on the 1st of January. The Earl will resign his present post shortly.—Reuter.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA BROADCASTING SERVICE.

BEGINS IN MARCH NEXT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The British Broadcasting Company announces that Mr. Eric Dunstan of the head office staff has been appointed general manager of Indin Broadcasting Company. Mr. Dunstan will leave for India towards the end of the year. It is expected that the broadcasting service will be operated from Calcutta and Bombay in March 1927.—Reuter.

GALLANTRY REWARDED.

ALBERT MEDAL TO INDIAN RIFLEMAN

LONDON, Oct. 6.

His Majesty the King has awarded the Albert Medal to Rifleman Aiman Sing Pun 1/6 Gurkhas in recognition of his gallantry in attempting to save life at Attock last May. His comrade while bathing was swept out into the most dangerous river current. Pun immediately plunged in, and only abandoned his prolonged and heroic efforts at rescue when he was on the point of collapse.—Reuter.

RUBBER PRODUCTION

JUSTIFICATION OF POLICY OF RESTRICTION

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The policy of restricting the production of rubber has fully justified itself, says the report of the Colonial Secretary for the Straits Settlements for 1925 showing that the rubber boom and the steady tin market resulted in the Colonies trade figures for the year being of an unsurpassed magnitude. 248,000 tons of rubber were exported valued at 568 1|2 million dollars being increases of 28,000 tons and 555 1|2 million dollars compared with 1924.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS

PERIOD OF TRADE PROSPERITY EXPECTED

IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN CHEAP MOTORING

LONDON (via Rugby) October 5.

In the commercial and economical circles here, there is a general belief that a period of trade prosperity is at hand. Opinions to this effect have been expressed by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, by several prominent writers on economic subjects and by leading authorities in the banking and commercial worlds. Various reasons are advanced to support this optimism.

British industry generally has shown vigour and elasticity during a period when it might have been expected to be entirely crippled by the coal stoppage. The general resumption of work in the mines which it is widely believed will not now be much longer delayed, coupled with the prospect of a reorganised coal industry will act as a stimulus. Agreements signed between employers and employed at the termination of the general strike and the prolongation of the coal deadlock tend to discourage further conflicts and to increase hopes of a prolonged industrial peace in which disputes will be settled by negotiations or arbitration. Meanwhile efforts are being made to develop expanding imperial markets which in the first half of the present year absorbed forty-four per cent. of the total British exports. Coincident with the clearing of the international political horizon, foreign nations are recovering their purchasing power while at the same time British producers are now finding it possible to reduce the prices of their commodities. The Board of Trade statistics show that this year British trade has made steady improvement despite the difficulties it has encountered, and this is borne out by reports from leading industrial centres throughout the country.

CHEAPER MOTORING.

The announcement that reductions ranging from seven and a half per cent to 20 per cent have been made in the prices of motor-cycle and motor-car tyres represents an important advance in the direction of cheaper motoring. This is the third decrease in tyre prices this year and it is probable the announcement will have a considerable effect in stimulating business at the motorcycle show which began yesterday, and the motorcar show which will follow it at the Olympia. Lower prices are a feature of the several of machines shown at the motorcycle exhibition one make of motor cycle being put on the market for twenty-five pounds and leading motor car manufacturers in their programmes for next year prepared in anticipation of the show have also made substantial price reductions. A good year in the rubber plantations is one of the factors that have made tyre reduction possible, and the prospects of improved trade have also encouraged manufacturers of tyres and machines to bring down prices.—B.O.W.

VICTIMS OF AIRSHIP CRASH IDENTIFIED.

RUGBY, Oct. 5.

The wreckage of the French air liner which crashed in flames near Tonbirdge on Saturday was further examined yesterday, and all the victims have now been identified The Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare has sent the following telegram to the French Air Union:—"Deeply grieved to learn of a most regrettable accident to one of your machines on Saturday. Please convey expressions of my profound sympathy to the relatives of the victims."—B. O. W.

KING CONFERS KNIGHT HOOD ON COBHAM.

GREAT APPLAUSE AT AIR COUNCIL LUNCHEON

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Expert witnesses at the inquest, in connection with the Tonbridge Air crash, were totally unable to account for the cause of the fire. They declared that the pilot was a great expert and the machine was equipped with complete fire fighting appliances. The wreck was so complete, that, it was impossible to ascertain even where the fire started. The Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

The evidence for identification proved a most painful process. The father of one victim was unable to speak and was removed in distress, while the pilot was identified "by inference", it being assumed that the seventh body was his, because others had been accounted for. An eye-witness graphically described his efforts to extricate the bodies from the flames by means of ropes. He rushed amidst 30 foot flames, and put a rope round the limbs of a passenger and dragged him out. Then put a sack over his head, and returned and retrieved another. Then a terrific explosion made the people flee, but he continued until he had brought out 6 bodies.—Reuter.

COMING ELECTIONS

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

SNATCH SWARAJ BY OPPOSITION.

Under the auspices of the G Ward Congress Committee a public meeting was held on (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the open ground near Tilak Bridge (New Bridge Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar) in connection with the ensuing Council Elections when Messrs Jamnadas M Mehta, F J Ginwala and Dr. Deshmukh addressed the gathering. Mr. K. P Khadilker presided.

Mr. Khadilker said India had to snatch Swaraj from those who held the power. India was weak and could not wage war to snatch her freedom. It could be achieved only by non-violent, non-co-operation. The Indian National Congress had raised the embargo on Council entry and several candidates had come forward to go to the Councils and Assembly, under the Congress Flag. The Reforms, it was proved, were worse than useless, and the Ministers had no power or voice in the question of expenditure of money on nation-building departments. The Congress candidates had therefore, come forward to wrest as much good as they could uder the existing circumstances. He, therefore, appealed to the voters to elect Congress candidates.

Referring to Dr. Deshmukh he said he was a cadidate from the University Constituency and was a staunch Congressman. He was a well-known Surgeon and yet a non-violent, non-co-operator.

SNATCH SWARAJ BY OPPOSITION.

Dr. Deshmukh said moral education of Mahatma Gandhi told them to follow non-violence although under the present condition of the country it was difficulty to remain non-violent. India had no political sagacity or craftiness and, therefoer, she had to snatch Swaraj by opposition. The election was trifle in the history and life of a nation. In a country like India where rulers were foreigners, their interests were not identical. The only course for India was not to co-operate with the Government but to oppose. Without opposition, he averred, they would not achieve their goal.

THE ISSUE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said, the issue before the voters was whether they would send men to the Council and the Assembly who would fight for the people, or the men who would dispose of their interest to the Government. The Government had created a non-Brahmin group who were working against the people's interest.

The Ministers under the present Reforms had sham powers. When 130 bed-ridden persons from the J. J. Hospital were turned out in the regime of Dr. R P. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, he could not do anything as he had no control over the funds. He did not think Lokmanya Tilak, if he were alive, would have accepted Ministership under the existing conditions. It was, thereofre, a camaflouge to say that the Ministers were independent. The only point before the voters was whether they would send Congress candidates whose motto was to fight and oppose the Government at every steps and stage or the co-operators. He was proud of the Dadar people who were staunch Congressmen, and hoped they would be true to the Congress and rise to the occasion and vote for the candidates carrying the Congress flag. He wished Mr. J. Baptista had stood by the principles of Lokmanya Tilak who would not have approved of the Responsivists' stunt. He urged the voters to vote for only Dr. Deshmukh who was not only a staunch Congressman but a fit candidate to represent the University in the Council.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said it was impossible for one to work the Reforms for what they were worth and at the sam etime proclaim to the world not to accept offices. It was inconsistent and beguiling the people. There was no power, no responsibility and no initiative under the Reforms Act. There was power to impose unlimited taxation with the consent of the people's representatives. There was also an initiative to send men like Mr. S. Bose and forty thousand patriots to jail, and at the same time Indian Ministers and Executive Councillors retained their seats. 1482 suffering human beings were sent away from the J. J. Hospital by Col. Carter and yet Dr. R. P. Paranjpye the Minister, had no initiative or power to do anything for his countrymen. The voters should not therefore be led by phrases but by facts. The voters had only one alternative and that was to send Congress candidates who went with the Congress mandate, viz., to divest the Secretary of State for India from the control of Indian money, fix military expenditure and to get full responsibility to the legislature by the executive.

A TRIUMPH OF CONGRESS.

Mr. S. Satyamurti was returned unopposed in Madras as a University candidate by 6,000 graduates which was a great triumph of the Indian National Congress and he hoped the Bombay voters would do likewise.

The meeting terminated late at night.

MISCHIEF OF REFORMS.

DON'T REVOLT AGAINST CONGRESS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party Bombay Branch, a public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presiding. Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, Purushottam Tricumdas and R. S. Padbidri addressed the meeting on "The Coming Elections".

Mr. Nariman speaking first said that the election campaign had been very serious as there were too many parties in the field. The task of the voters had become very difficult as all the parties claimed to work for Swaraj. But out of all those parties, the Congress, that is, the Swaraj Party was the truly national party with a sound programme of either mending or ending the diarchy. Recalling the national movement of the Non-Co-operation days, Mr. Nariman said, there was no cry of working the Reforms for what they were worth in those days. The speaker said he did not wish to attack any one personally because he knew that his erstwhile comrades who by their mistaken views had gone astray would go back to the Congress fold after the elections.

ABSOLUTELY UNWORKABLE.

The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the excellent work done by Mr. Jayakar as the leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Council and said that he (Mr. Jayakar) had adhered to the Swarajist programme as best as he could in the circumstances. Mr. Jayakar was one of those who in their debates on the floor of the Council had condemned the Reforms Constitution in the strongest terms. They had found the Reforms absolutely unworkable and, therefore, had adopted the dumb policy, for two consecutive sessions of the Council, out of sheer disgust and as a protest against the sham Constitution.

BIRKENHEAD'S KICK.

Although Mr. Jayakar was the author of that dumb-policy, he had now stated that it was his mistake. Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly, had likewise stated that he had made a mistake in joining the Swarajists in throwing out the Finance Bill. Why had such a change come over the mind of their leaders, asked the speaker. Surely not because of any response from the Government; for the Government had made no response except Lord Birkenhead's final and grand kick. And in spite of that kick they were going to kiss the feet that kicked them. The attitude of the Responsivists did surely not befit any self-respecting men. It was through suffering that nations won their freedom, not through ministerships and legislatures. The speaker then cited the instance of Ireland where the British Government had to yield to strong popular will.

Commenting further on the Responsivists' policy, Mr. Nariman said that it was certainly good for getting some immediate good results. But he asked, whether they were fighting for Swaraj—independence—or for small crumbs here and there. The speaker then deprecated the tendency of some Swarajist leaders who had begun to believe that accepting seats on committees and presidential Chairs of the legislatures was not slackening their programme; and said that the Swaraj Party should revert to its original programme of obstruction. In the end, Mr. Nariman an appealed to his hearers to vote for the Congress candidates.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said that the bureaucracy in India was existing not for the good of the people but for its own good. Behind every so-called concession given to the people by the bureaucracy, there was some selfish motives.

MISCHIEF OF REFORMS.

Even the Reforms were given to India to show that the Government imprisoned 40,000 of India's brave sons with the consent of the people's representatives. That was the mischief of the Reforms. Under the powers given by the Reforms the bureaucracy could flout public opinion conveniently. But to bring the Government to the right path it was necessary to cultivate a strong public opinion as strong as the force that made even an ordinary police constable feel that the force of the whole empire was behind him.

Appealing for unity, Mr. Desai invited men like Sir Purushottamdas, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar to set aside their personal views and principles and join the Congress. They, continued Mr. Desai, should try and change the Congress to their view, but not revolt against the only national body. And if anyone revolted, the country should rise equal to the occassion and put him down.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas said that in accepting seats on committees and presidential Chairs of the Legislatures the Swarajists had made a mistake. They should revert to their original programme and enter the legislatures to keep the Liberals and the Responsivists out.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri who spoke next said that leaving aside personalities, they should stand for principles. They had to consider two points, e.g., their general attitude towards the Reforms and discipline. As for the first, the Reforms had proved a puzzling snare. The Minister had neither responsibility nor power. As for discipline, if they believed that as Congressmen they should obey the mandate of the Congress, they

(Continued on page 8.)

COMING ELECTIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

must stand by the Congress and return only Congress candidates.

VINDICATION OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta congratulating the Congress candidates said the unopposed election of Mr. S. Satyamurti of Madras to the Madras Council from the University Constituency clearly indicated that the Congress still lived in spite of the efforts of the enemies to kill it. The Congress would be fully vindicated on Nov. 9, when he was sure the electorate of Bombay would vote for the Swarajist candidates. The Reforms were a queer constitution, and there was neither power nor initiative nor responsibility under that constitution. The speaker could not understand how the Swarajists could once say that they would work the Reforms for what they were worth and again say that they would work them only if sufficient responsibility, power and initiative were forthcoming. That was simply beguiling the electorate.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

MEETING AT KALBADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Party (Bombay Branch) a public meeting will be held at Mavji Premji Wadi (Wagh Wadi) Kalbadevi Road, to day, (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, B. T. Desai, Purshottam Tricumdas, K. F. Nariman and Vithaldas Damodar Govindji will address the public of the C Ward on the coming Council Elections. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

MEETING AT COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, on Friday, (the 8th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. S. Satyamurti, K. P. Khadilkar, Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, Purshottam Tricumdas, R. S. Padbidri, B. G. Horniman, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and others will speak on the "Coming Elections." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Mr. S. Satyamurti who has been returned unopposed to the Madras Council on behalf of the University will be publicly congratulated.

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, at Sandhurst Road, on Saturday, the 9th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside. Mr. N. M. Joshi, and Mr. H. P. Mody, will speak on the subject of the Coming Elections. Messrs. E. R. Heerjibehedin and S. C. Joshi, the candidates selected by the Party for the Bombay Legislative Council, will also address the meeting.

MR. SATYAMURTHY TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, who has been returned unopposed to the Madras Legislative Council from the University constituency, will arrive in Bombay on Friday morning by Madras Mail at 6-45 on his way to the Punjab for Congress propaganda. A public reception has been arranged in his honour at the station which all are invited to attend.

FOLLOW THE CONGRESS MANDATE.

ELECTION MEETING IN THANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A mass meeting attended by over 1,200 people representing all classes and races was held in the vegetable market at Thana at 10 o'clock at night on Friday last in support of the candidature of Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and P. R. Bhojne, the only Congress candidates seeking elections for the Bombay Council. Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Chairman, Mr. Mehta, gave the history of the incidents of the past six years and said that the question before the country was one of principle only, i.e., whether they should follow the mandate of the Congress a representative body of the Indian people which had laid down the guiding rule that offices should not be accepted by our representatives in the Councils or the people should violate this mandate. He was for the Congress mandate and was therefore in favour of the Congress candidates Messrs. Trivedi and Bhojne and not for the rival candidate Mr. G. B. Pradhan who was a Responsivist and as such favoured the acceptance of the posts of ministers, etc.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi who followed the Chairman gave a brief account of the work of Mr. G. B. Pradhan during the last three years and compared it with his own when he was a councillor for the triennial period previous to the last. He openly declared his adherence to the Congress cause and to the Congress mandate and requested the people to vote for him at the ensuing elections.

MINISTERS NOT FREE AGENTS.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar who spoke next in Marathi urged in a very impressive manner obedience to the Congress cause. He said that the Moderates like Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Dr. Paranjpe and others gave out their candid opinion that the ministers controlled no power in fact and dared not go against the Governors not being free agents to carry out their own ideas and principles into effect. The advocacy of the Responsivists, therefore, to accept posts of ministers was useless. No calamity would befall the people as urged by the Responsivists if the posts were not accepted. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and G. K. Gokhale left the Council Hall when they found that despite their weighty arguments and protests of the people to the contrary the then Council insisted on the passing of a measure before the Council. The late Lokamanya B. G. Tilak followed the same course once as a mark of protest and to avoid the sight of the law being passed in his presence. That was the dignified course adopted by the Swarajists in the Council. The National Congress upholds the national sentiments and the voters have to obey its mandate.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that of all the parties the Swaraj Party was the only real party which followed the commands of the National Congress. There were really two parties in the nation—one the Congress Party and the other one which was opposed to the Congress under whatever name it existed. Would Messrs. Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai or Kelkar point out a single instance in the history of the world where people had been given Swaraj by co-operation with the Government? The Responsive Party had come forward to set back the Congress. It was trying to impose upon the people by co-operating with the Government. Could they forget the Punjab atrocities? He urged the people not to disobey the mandate of the Congress which had done so much upheaval work for the Indian people. The proper constitutional method was to bring about a change in the Congress principles if those gentlemen did not find its resolutions suitable to their ideas and not to undermine its work. It would be treason to do so. He exhorted the people to follow the lead of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Mr. Bhojne being ill, his speech was read out by Mr. Vandrekar, pleader. After the vote of thanks to the chair was moved by Mr. Damle, Vice-President of the Congress Committee, the meeting came to an end.

MADRAS ELECTION FORECAST

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR SWARAJISTS ANTICIPATED.

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyanger, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, writes to the press, that the net result of the nominations yesterday made in the Madras province for the elections to the Assembly and the Local Council gives clear indications of the trend of pro-Congress opinion in the province, and he says it will not be difficult to forecast the final result when the full list of the nominations comes to be known.

Mr. Satyamurty, the leading Swarajist in the last Council has been returned unopposed by the University Constituency a result on which he will be felicitated throughout the country both for himself and for the Congress. Mr. Shunmukam Chetty, the chief whip of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly has also been returned unopposed, and as to many other candidates, the contests are not going to be as keen as was anticipated.

Of the other uncontested elections, he adds, that of Mr. Rajuddin (Swarpist) of Tanjore will be widely appreciated in the Trichinopoly District, which is said to be a strong hold of the Justice Party. The return of a congress candidate and anti-Justicite unopposed can certainly be taken to be an indication of the people's mentality in this province.—A. P.

THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AHMEDNAGAR

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

This National Institution is being run for the last six years, by a band of enthusiastic and patriotic men, whose sole object is to serve the city and through it the country without any consideration for caste or creed. Shriyuts M.R. Jayakar, N.C. Kelkar, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Prof. Karve of the Mahila Ashram Kuvalayanand and others have visited the school from time to time and some of them have presided at the annual prize distribution functions and have expressed their entire satisfaction at its efficient and economical management.

It is a High School with 115 boys on its roll most of whom are free students. Hindi, Spinning are made compulsory and vocational training such as carpentry, composing typing and accountancy are taught by qualified teachers.

Efforts are being made to make the School self-supporting. The teachers, despite their slender means have put in their little savings and started a small Printing Press and Co-operative Stores for the School. The income is not adequate to meet the expenses. If the School gets a donation of Rs. 8,000 it can run the Press and the Stores, and make the school self-supporting. The management is getting some support locally and from some Bombay friends, to meet a portion of the current expenses.

We therefore, appeal to our countrymen to help this National Institution which is doing splendid work in a famine-stricken district like Ahmednagar in a silent and selfless manner. Countrymen, pray lend your support.

(Sd. by):—Sarojini Naidu; Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee; Jaisukhalal K. Mehta; Gangadhar B. Deshpande; R.H. Bhadkamkar; Jivaraj Gokuldas Nensi; Parmbai D.S. Capt.; N.C. Kelkar; M.R. Jayakar, Bast.; Velji Lakhamsi Nappu; Narayan Damodar Savarkar and B.F. Bharucha.

M.C.C. TEAM'S VISIT TO INDIA.

A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION.

Within a fortnight from hence, the M.C.C. team, who are now on their way to India, will set their foot on the Indian soil when they open their tour at Karachi. The team will arrive there on the 18th inst. and after playing three matches against the local sides will proceed to Rawalpindi on the 31st inst. It will be interesting to note that in the past years three English teams have visited these shores, namely, late Mr. Vernon's Team in 1899, Lord Hawke's Team in 1901 and the Oxford Authentics in 1902, but as the Indian cricket was then in its infancy, these English teams did not meet with any opposition worth speaking. Now that the general standard of cricket in India has gone up to an appreciable extent there is every probability of the Indians giving the Englishmen a good run for their money. How far these expectations come true will be seen within a few days' time. In any case, the M.C.C.'s trip will have a far-reaching influence on Indian cricket as it will afford our cricketers an opportunity of testing their capabilities when pitted against better class of cricketers.

A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION.

It is a well-known fact that the present tour of the M.C.C. is an outcome of the efforts of the Calcutta Cricket Club, who in collaboration with the several Indian Gymkhanas extended an invitation to the M.C.C. authorities who were prompt in availing of it. The M.C.C. authorities, it must be admitted, spared no pains in approaching all the best cricketers in England to undertake the present trip, but for some reason or another neither Hobbs nor Sutcliffe could see their way to accept the invitation. The refusal of these famous players has naturally caused widespread regret in India and the disappointment would have been still greater had not Gilligan, Root, Tate, Sandaham and Brown consented to accompany the team. The inclusion of Hobbs, Sutcliffe and Woolley (F.E.), would have undoubtedly drawn record crowds all over India—a fact which would have greatly conduced to swell M.C.C.'s profits of the tour. The team that has been finally selected consists of 6 amateurs viz., A. E. R. Gilligan, P. T. Eckersley, M L. Hill. R. E. S. Wyatt, G. F Earle, and Col. Chichester-Constable and 7 Professionals, viz., Jack Parsons, G. Brown, A. Sandaham, M. W. Tate, Root, Boyes and Astile. We are told that the team is a formidable combination of batsmen and bowlers and that Gilligan, who will lead them, is confident of preserving an unsullied record in India. A short sketch of the recent performances of these players for their respective counties will not be out of place at this juncture:—

THE CAPTAIN.

(1) A. E. R. GILLIGAN (Sussex) captained the Cambridge XI in 1919, the All-England XI in 1924 and 1925 and is at present the captain of his county. He is a genial personality in cricket and a batsman who will knock the cover of any bowling on his day. He is a fast right hand bowler, who has a pronounced right hander's swing and is very dangerous with the new ball. He has been particularly in good form both with bat and ball this season. He is third both in the batting and bowling averages of his county. His total aggregate of runs is 918 in 28 innings which gives him an average of 32.78 per innings. The number of wickets captured by him is 63 at 20.74 runs a piece. He has played 4 three figure innings this season viz. 126 against Kent, 110 against Surrey, 107 against Notts and 106 against Worcestershire. Over and above this he is considered the world's best fielder at Mid-off.

(2) P. T. ECKERSLEY (Lancashire) plays regularly for his county for which he has scored 344 runs in 17 innings. His highest individual score is 99 runs against Warwickshire.

(3) M. L. HILL (Somerset) keeps wickets for his county and is also a useful bat. During the recent season he has claimed 32 victims behind the wickets of which he caught 23 and stumped 9. He will probably act as "Aunt Sally" on this tour.

(4) R. E. S. WYATT (Warwickshire) is reputed to be an excellent bat and a very fine bowler. His aggregate for his county is 1,297 runs and has to his credit 86 wickets, which he obtained at the cost of 28.19 runs per wicket. He scored 102 against Somerset and 101 against Derbyshire last season.

(5) G. F. EARLE (Somerset) is another good bat and a useful change-bowler. His total score of runs last season is 789 runs in 37 innings and his 27 wickets cost him 27.27 runs a piece.

(6) Col. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE plays for the 2nd XI of the Yorkshire county and he is reported to be the fastest bowler in England at present, but is painfully erratic in his deliveries.

(7) J. H. PARSONS (Warwickshire) who is now playing as a "Pro" for his county has experience of "big" cricket in India when he was attached to the Indian army. He has played several good innings in England last season and also this season and has been highly spoken of by critics as the most stylish player in England at the present time. He is second in the batting list of his county for which he scored 1569 runs in 40 completed innings so that he averages 39.22 runs per innings. He scored 4 centuries viz. 171 V. Hampshire, 171 V. Northamptonshire, 125 V. Kent and 104 V. Leicestershire. Parsons is also a good change-bowler and one of the finest fieldsman in the country or at slips.

(8) GEORGE BROWN (Hampshire), it will be remembered was selected to play for England in the last Test Match at the Oval against the Australians but an injury to his thumb prevented him from taking part in the match. Standing over 6 ft. in height, he is a powerfully built man. He is a left hand batsman but a right hand bowler. During the season that has just ended he has scored 1827 runs for his county and 2040 runs in all the matches with an average of 40 runs per innings. His six centuries are 146 V. Gloucestershire, 144 V. Somerset, 133 V. Kent, 120 V. Worcestershire, 103 V. Middlesex, 100 V. Essex. He is in addition an excellent field and a change-bowler. On his present performances he is the finest all-rounder on the M.C.C. side.

HOBBS' UNDERSTUDY.

(9) A. SANDAHAM (Surrey) is aptly called an understudy of Hobbs as he has modelled his play on that of Hobbs. He opens the Surrey innings with Hobbs and has helped the latter to put up several first wicket partnerships of over 100 runs. In the 31 innings that he has played last season for his county he scored 1258 runs with an average of 38.12 runs per innings. His aggregate for all the matches is still better. His total is 1,905 runs for 44 innings or an average of 45.85 per innings. He was a member of the M.C.C. Team to South Africa in 1923 and also accompanied the English side to Australia in 1925. He was highly praised by the Australian ex-captain M. A. Noble, for his brilliant fielding in the country on the Australian grounds.

(10) M. W. TATE (Sussex), who was a member of the M.C.C. Team in 1925 bowled so well on the cast-iron wickets of Australia that he was considered the finest bowler in the world. He is a medium-paced right hand bowler with an impeccable length and an easy delivery. Inspite of the heavy strain which fell on him during the Australian tour he bowled as well as before last season finishing up at the top of his country averages. His bowling analysis for all matches is 1261-4 overs, 365 maidens, 2,575 runs, 147 wickets, 17.51 average. In batting he stands second for his county for which he has scored 1,054 runs, which gives him an average of 34.00 runs per innings.

(11) ROOT (Worcestershire) who, it was feared of one time, would not be able to come down to India, has at last been permitted by his county to undertake the trip. He represented all England in three of the five Test matches this year. Although a right hand bowler, his methods of attack in bowling resemble those of G. H. Hirst, the famous Yorkshire left hander. He manipulates the leg-trap so successfully that even the best of batsmen are helpless against him. He heads the bowling averages of his county with an average of 20.79 runs per wicket. He was a member of the M. C. C. side that toured to the West Indies in 1924.

(12) ASTILL (Leicestershire) is another fine all rounder. For his county last season he aggregated 1,196 runs and also took 98 wickets at 23.55 runs a piece. His highest individual score this year is 158 against Notts.

(13) BOYES (Hampshire) is principally selected for his bowling as he has done well in the bowling department for his county for which he captured 102 wickets this year. He is a slow left hand bowler and his 102 wickets cost him 22.50 runs a piece.

PROGRAMME OF THE TOUR.

The following is the complete tour programme of the team:—

Karachi.—Arrival Monday, October 18th, Departure Sunday October 31st.

Pindi.—Arrival Tuesday, November 2nd, Departure Saturday, November 6th.

Lahore.—Arrival Saturday, November 6th, Departure Tuesday November 16th.

Ajmer.—Arrival Thursday, November 18th, Departure Tuesday, November 23rd.

Mhow.—Arrival Wednesday, November 24th, Departure Saturday, November 27th.

Bombay.—Arrival Sunday, November 28th, Departure Sunday, December 19th.

Calcutta.—Arrival Tuesday, December 21st, Departure Wednesday, January (1927) 5th.

Madras.—Arrival Friday, January 7th, Departure Saturday, January 15th.

Colombo.—Arrival Monday, January 17th, Departure Monday, January 31st.

Rangoon.—Arrival Friday, February 4th, Departure Friday, February 11th.

Calcutta.—Arrival Tuesday, January 15th, Departure Tuesday, February 15th.

Agra.—Arrival Wednesday, February 16th, Departure Thursday, February 17th.

Aligarh.—Arrival Thursday, February 17th, Departure Sunday, February 20th.

Delhi.—Arrival Sunday, February 20th, Departure Thursday, February 24th.

Patiala.—Arrival Friday, February 25th, Departure Thursday, March 3rd for Bombay.

It will be seen from the above that the M. C. C.'s stay in Bombay will extend over three weeks during which time they will play the following matches according to the revised programme. The first match will start on the 29th November, 1926.

(1) M. C. C. v. All India Indian XI.

(2) M. C. C. v. Bombay Presidency Combined.

(3) M. C. C. v. Hindus and Mahomedans.

(4) M. C. C. v. Europeans and Parsis.

The last 2 matches have been tentatively fixed as the question of this year's Champion Team viz. the Hindus playing the M. C. C. is still under consideration and will be definitely decided next week.

The arrangements for these matches are in the hands of Mr. W. J. Culler, Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana as all those games will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. As usual accommodation for witnessing the matches has been provided for the various gymkhanas, clubs, schools and colleges each of whom have been allotted a specified plot of ground for the purpose of erecting their tents or shamianas. A public stand is also under contemplation.

An official Souvenir programme will be published by the International Trade Developer (India) Ltd. and it has been proferred to reproduce His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's photograph in the front page. Lord Havrio's photograph will also be included in the Souvenir if possible.

FAMOUS AIRMAN HONOURED

KING CONFERS KNIGHTHOOD ON COBHAM

GREAT APPLAUSE AT AIR COUNCIL LUNCHEON

LONDON (via Rugby) October 5.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Cobham a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Sergeant Ward has been awarded the Air Force Medal and Capel his other mechanic has been made a member of the Order of the British Empire. The Knighthood for the famous airman and the distinctions for his companions, were announced by Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, to day at a luncheon in Cobham's honour given by the Air Council. The toast of Sir Alan Cobham was greeted with tremendous applause. Numerous speakers expressed admiration for his achievement and the Air Minister said it had brought appreciably nearer the day when London would be within a fortnight of every capital in the Empire. He said there was no technical reason why that should not be achieved.

Sir Alan Cobham is only thirty-one years old but he has already flown thirteen hundred thousand miles. Among his exploits in recent years are a twelve thousand miles' flight through Europe, northern Africa, Egypt, and Palestine in 1923. He made a seventeen thousand miles' flight to Rangoon and back carrying the Director of Civil Aviation in 1924. He flew seventeen thousand miles to South Africa and back in 1925. He has just flown twenty-eight thousand miles to Australia and back.—B.O.W.

SIR ALAN COBHAM'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

INDIA'S DISTANCE FROM ENGLAND QUESTION OF HOURS

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The announcement of Alan Cobham's knighthood was made by Sir Samuel Hoare at the Government lunch attended by High Commissioners and Members of the Cabinet and evoked tremendous applause. Sir Samuel Hoare emphasised the timeliness of flight on the eve of the Imperial Conference; bringing home the necessity of shortening travel for the trade of the Empire. Col. Amery declared, that, what Sir Alan had done, had more greatly influenced Imperial unity than a thousand speeches.

Sir Alan Cobham interviewed by Reuter sent special messages to the Dominions most closely identified with his flights, namely, India, Australia and South Africa and said, "My message to India is, eternal thanks for all the wonderful help and kind reception experienced, from all I came into contact with there. I am convinced that in the near future, by means of air travel, India's distance from home will be a question of hours".

AWARD TO COBHAM'S COMPANIONS

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Cobham's companies Sergeant Ward and Capel have been awarded the Air Force medal and membership of the Order of British Empire respectively.—Reuter.

DEATH OF PALANPUR CITIZEN

PALANPUR, Oct. 5.

Mr. Dalchhabhai Ramchand, a leading citizen and Rajyamankari of Palanpur and well-known jeweller of Bombay, died yesterday evening. A large number of citizens took part in his funeral ceremony. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has shown his sympathy and ordered to close offices, courts and schools.

London.—It is announced that Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson has been appointed Naval Aide-de-camp to the King in succession to Admiral Sir Montague Browning, retired. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Sinclair and Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey have been promoted Admirals and Rear-Admiral Ellerton, Vice-Admiral.—Reuter.

Paris.—Havas Agency says:—Mohamed Nadir Khan, the Afghan Minister to France has been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

IDEAL ART.

A SPIRITUAL DISCOVERY.

MR. FYZEE RAHAMIN'S LECTURE.

"Ancient Ideals in Indian Art" was the subject of a discourse given by Mr. Fyzee Rahamin before the Youth Lodge of Theosophy on Wednesday night at the Vanita Vishram Hall. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided introduced the lecturer and said the lecturer whom she first came to know some sixteen years ago as a dreamer of great dreams, had now "arrived." This culture and civilisation were based not on things of to-day, not on things that mattered, but on things eternal and spiritual. She spoke eloquently of Mr. Rahamin's services to the cause of their most ancient Indian art in this country, both by his pen and brush.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin said.

A REVELATION.

The art of painting in India was far beyond known human records, and all that had been written so far was comparatively, only the modern history of Indian art. There were many strange, extraordinary and authentic evidences to be found that went back several centuries before any historical records that were known and the mention of the 'Shastra Karmabadhisar' might be a revelation to those seeking after the history of art.

In the unrecorded period of the world's history and long before the incidents of Mahabharata, they came across the name of the ancient sage and Rishi Upasthambh. This sage appeared to be the first who had made a mention of 'Kala (Arts), which had been recorded in a Shastra (volume) called 'Karmabadhisar.' In the introductory 'Mangal Sloke' (poem) the 'Rish' invoked the great Lord Umapati (by whose very wish, desire and touch 'innumerable universes were created) as the (premier) Maha Silpakar.' After offering homage in appropriate expression to the Mighty Creator he went on in a most remarkable manner to expound the principles of his 'Shastras.'

In beginning this work, 'Rishi Upastamb' had referred to another great 'Rishi' centuries prior to himself—the great 'Kashyap Brahm'—as the founder of the Silpa Shastra—who divided the Silpa into two parts: (1) the Silpa Shastra, and (2) the Chitra Lekhana Shastra. Both these Shastras were formed into Vibhagas (divisions) each, for the regions, (the seven upper and the seven lower), to be distributed and utilised for the people and the region for which it was meant.

The part that was meant for our world, was passed on by the Kashyap Brahma to Twashtu Rishi, called the Twashtu Shilpa Shastra Twashtu" made Chaya Purush his pupil, who divided the Shastra into twelve parts and passed it on in turn to 12 different Rishis for their teaching, and to simplify the teaching, the twelve rishis wrote 153 different works.

Bhutchitrakala Shastra spoke of five elements, earth, water, fire, wind, sky, defined the colour of these elements. Shakti Chitrakala Shastra' spoke of all things that grew on earth and whose root was in the earth. Yantra Chitrakala Shastra told the method of painting and mechanical instruments that moved on land, water and sky. Lobo Chitralekhana Shastra, dealt with the preparations of different metals, and engraving on it. Pack Chitra lekhana Shastra spoke of the science of making different metals firm or soft with the help of chemicals, and noted the change of colours and their uses for painting purposes. And so on.

SHUKRACHARYA'S SHUKRANITISARA.

Almost the whole philosophy of Indian art was in the verse of 'Sukrachaya's Sukranitisara,' which prescribed the method of visualisation upon the imager. "Let the artist establish images in temples by meditation on the deities who are the objects of his devotion, for successful achievement of the 'Dyana Yoga' the elements and characteristics of the images were described in books to be dwelt upon in details."

It was for them not to follow after their own vain imaginings in art or life. They had to follow not blindly on the lines laid down by the ancient shapers of Indian culture but refine themselves that they might see and hear again the true realities and re-express them in terms of our present consciousness. What was after all the secret of Indian greatness—not a dogma or a book, but the open secret that all knowledge and all truth were absolute and infinite waiting not to be created, but to be found, Indian art had deliberately set to make the unseen more real than the seen. Ideal art was rather a spiritual discovery than a creation—it differed from science from its concern primarily with subjective things—things as they were for us rather than in themselves. Empirical science was a record of facts and art was the controlled and rythmic expression of emotion.

Continuing he said:—

The keynote of all great art is selflessness, and yet originality was actually thought of by the modern student as a duty. He loved to describe as things seen with his own eyes; he did not wish to make himself a medium of expression of the spirit of his race, but to impress his own limited individualty upon the work of his own hand. He would shrink in horror at the idea of leaving his work unsigned. Each modern artist sought to invent for himself a new artistic language —unmistakably his own—the result of this artistic egoism was a corresponding barrenness. In how different a spirit their great people had worked. Who was the author of the Vedas? Who wrote the Mahabharata?

The lecturer illustrated the points he had made out in his lecture by some beautifully coloured lantern slides on the screen, and explained the many beauties of the ancient Indian Art which was now a sealed book to the average Indian.

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On What Does It Depend?

In the stress of modern existence there are occasions when, despite reasonable precautions, the system becomes enfeebled. Interest in daily affairs wanes: zest for food is lacking: and a feeling of dullness possesses and overwhelms the busy worker.

It is then that a tonic is indicated—something that "tones" the system and renews vigour by gentle stimulation of the functions. There are numerous medicinal agents that will accomplish this. Not a few, however, do so at the ultimate expense of the system. Their effect is much like that of alcohol, creating a false exhilaration, and their after-effects are as undesirable.

In these conditions of physical depression **all that is necessary, usually, to restore** appetite, vitality and strength is a short course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the renowned tonic which represents in the fullest possible measure concentrated vigour in a form that is convenient to take and readily assimilated. By purifying and enriching the blood, and by rapidly increasing the red corpuscles in the blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the nerves, renew the digestive powers, impart fresh strength to the whole system. These benefits are permanent, as has been proved by the many thousands of weak, anaemic, nerve-racked sufferers whom they have restored to health and a cheery enjoyment of life during the past five-and-thirty years. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Nothing else is "just as good."

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S. AFRICA & THE EMPIRE

GENERAL SMUTS ON POLICY OF INJUSTICE

CONSPIRACY AGAINST GOLD COIN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13.

The thirteenth Congress of the Nationalist Party of the Transvaal was opened at Pretoria in the presence of 700 delegates by Mr. Van Hees M.L.A., the Provincial Chairman. The representatives from other provinces conveyed the greetings of their respective parties. In conveying the greetings of the Nationalist Party of the Cape Province, Dr. Stals M.L.A., referred to the Indian question and said that it was a national question and the Cape would support the Minister of Interior (Dr. Malan) through thick and thin. In outlining the progress of South Africa on the way to independence, he said that the development of the country during the last two years had completely satisfied the Nationalists in the Cape. They were also satisfied with the development of their freedom. The Nationalist Government now had direct relations with Portugal, with India and Australia.

The debate on the controversial flag issue found unanimity among the Nationalists of the Union of South Africa and when Dr. Malan stood up to reply to the debate, he was received with cheers. He appreciated the strong and enthusiastic support of the Nationalist Party and said that the sons of England had issued a challenge to the sons of South Africa and the Government did not intend to refuse it. He knew that the Nationalists would use all the power and weight they could in supporting the Government. A delegate: "We will use our fists too."

FUTURE OF CIVILISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In a long speech at Humansdorp, (Cape Province) Gen. Smuts, the leader of the opposition, referred to the Colour Bar Act and declared that the day the Whiteman became unjust in his action towards the native or the coloured men, that day he became apprehensive of the future of civilisation in South Africa. He emphasised that the old Transvaal Colour Bar regulations had been nothing but a safety measure, and had the Government, when the Bill was before Parliament, accepted his proposal there would have been no trouble. Gen. Hertzog spoke of solving the Native and coloured questions. A solution of the native question was impossible to-day, and the man who had made it impossible was Gen. Hertzog himself. By his attitude he had made the native and the coloured people nervous and suspicious of anything he did.

SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.

The South African economists viewed with great anxiety the findings of the Indian Currency Commission which they declare to be detrimental to the interests of both India and South Africa. Speaking at a South African Party luncheon in Johannesburg, Professor R. A. Lehfeldt of the Witwatersrand University, said that the recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission could be only explained on the ground that the Indian Government wished to follow the policy because they wished to fall in with the British Government's view on the matter. They would further mean that a considerable demand for gold by India would be cut off and, of course, would reflect in that way on the gold industry.

Dr. Samuel Evans, the authority on the question, quotes the letter of Mr. P. M. Dalal of Merwanji and Son (Bombay) and considers that the seriousness of the position lies in the fact that the Indian Government is attempting to fall into the line with the British Government in a conspiracy against gold coin; and that America (which is anxious to keep prices and wages high) is not averse from this policy. Dr. Evans feels, says the "Sunday Times," that the matter may well be discussed, in justice to South Africa, at the Imperial Conference, and in this connection the name of Mr. N. C. Hevanga, the Minister of Finance, has already been mentioned as a likely protagonist for the South African point of view.

MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT INDIA.

Theosophists have come into limelight of late on account of the strenuous efforts of Mrs. Josephine Ransom, the international lecturer on Theosophy and a firm believer of British-Indo co-operation like her leader Mrs. Besant with a lovable heart for India. She delivered three lectures under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, namely, "Theosophy—a world force," "Theosophy and Nation-building" and "Re-incarnation as a key to the riddle of life." In the first two lectures she referred to India's past, India's philosophy and India's culture. She declared that South Africa utterly misunderstood India which had given to the world the wisdom lying in the Vedas, Upanishads, the Laws of Manu and Geeta, which has not yet been surpassed by that of any nation on the surface of the earth. She urged the audience to have a kind eye on Indians who should be given equal opportunities and equal chances. The Laws of Manu, she said, are the grand heritage given by India to all the peoples of the world to build a nation in an atmosphere conjoined with harmony and peace.

SHRI KRISHNA'S BIRTHDAY.

30th August was the most auspicious day for all the Hindus of Johannesburg as there was going to be a celebration at Patidar Hall Johannesburg, under the auspices of Shree Sat-Sadhak Samaj in honour of Shri Krishna's Birthday. The Hall was packed by every inch and the European religious societies were, for the first time in the history of the Indians in South Africa, represented at this unprecedented meeting. The Theosophical Society, the Mystic Quest Fellowship and the Spiritualist Union of South Africa sent their representatives. Among those who attended the meeting were Mrs. Josephine Ransom, the Lecturer on Theosophy, Mr. L. Charleston Goch, the Chairman of the Mystic Quest Fellowship, Mrs. Tompkins, the Secretary of M.Q.F., Mrs Etheldra Lewis, the famous South African novelist and an ardent admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, and several others who numbered over 50. Almost all the Indian leaders of the city were present. Mr. P. S. Joshi, the chairman of the Samaj, presided. The meeting lasted for two full hours and felicitous speeches were made by the speakers who included Mrs. Ronsom, Mr. Goch, Capt. Sidney Ransom, Mrs. Etheldra Lewis, Mrs. Tompkins. A great tribute was paid to the lofty character, admirable wisdom and the divinity of Shri Krishna whose eternal message was to follow truth and fight against unrighteousness. The name of the Vedas, the Geeta, and other Hindu Shastras were frequently mentioned by the European speakers who seemed to have studied the philosophy of India in course of their learned speeches. The meeting terminated after the felicitous greetings to the Samaj were conveyed by the speakers amid thunderous cheers of Shree Krishna-ki-jay.

PASSENGERS' HARDSHIPS IN B. I. STEAM BOATS.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers sail regularly from Bombay to Durban and "vice versa" seem to turn a deaf ear to the just complaints made by the deck passengers about the hardships they have to undergo in course of their journey. It needs no repetition of the complaints as they are so often made. It remains now for the Imperial Citizenship Association and Colonial Merchants' Association to bring home to the Company that there should be a limit to even the Indian patience. The only way to bring them to do is the formation of an Indian Steam Navigation Company Ltd., to run a regular service of steamers from India to South Africa. This step could be easily adopted by the millionaires of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for the honour and self-respect of their poorer countrymen. If this could not be done immediately, some step is overdue on the part of the Government of India to remove the complaints so often made by the deck passengers sailing by these steamers known as "Karoa," "Karagola," "Khandala" and Karapara."

KARNATAK SEVA DAL'S SPLENDID WORK

14278 CONGRESS MEMBERS ENLISTED IN FOUR MONTHS

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board, writes:—

From June 1, 1926, to the end of September, 1926, within a period of four months the Organisers of the Karnatak Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal and their sympathisers together enrolled 14,278 Congress members and 503 Hindustani Seva Dal members in Karnatak. Out of this the share of the pledged volunteers is 12,168 Congress members; the remaining 2,110 only have been enrolled by sympathisers. The figures are not yet complete as reports from all quarters have not been yet received. By the 15th of this month another bulletin will be issued for the information of the public.

The following table gives an idea of the individual enrolment of Congress and Seva Dal members:—

Hoskoppa Krishnarao (alone) 3,460 Congress members; 60 Dal members.

Headquarters (Habli Bhagini Mandal 515 Congress Members) 1,906 Congress members, 53 Dal members.

D. M. Lengde (alone) 1,844 Congress members; 84 Dal members.

R. V. Kargudri (D. A. Joshi 300 Congress and 20 Dal members) 1,454 Congress members; 106 Dal members.

G. G. Jere (Harkal 98 Congress and 22 Dal members) 1,163 Congress members; 73 Dal members.

N. R. Vaidya (figures incomplete) 1,000 Congress members; 24 Dal members.

S. P. Kulkerni (figures incomplete) 731 Congress members; 26 Dal members.

K. A. Venkatramiah (figures incomplete) 568 Congress members; 63 Dal members.

T. G. Pal 47 Congress members; 14 Dal members.

Organisers' Total 12,168 Congress members; 503 Dal members.

Add to the above the figures of the sympathisers:—

B. M. Basrur (North Canara) 1,500 Congress members; figures not yet received of Dal members.

Coondapur (South Canara) 236 Congress members; Dal members nil.

Shiddapur (North Canara) 200 Congress members; Dal members nil.

Sirsi (North Canara) 161 Congress members; Dal members nil.

Mangalore (South Canara) 13 Congress members; Dal members nil.

Grand Total 14,278 Congress members; 503 Dal members.

The analysis of the above figures will show that seven districts out of eight in the Congress Province of Karnatak have worked. The enrolment against each district stands as follows:—

North Canara 3,519; South Canara 3,099; Dharwar 2,902; Belgaum 2,379; Mysore 1,173; Bijapur 844; Bellary 362; Coorg 0. Total 14,278.

Dal's membership figures cannot be given just yet until we receive all the books from our Organisers.

So, it could be seen that the Dal has exceeded its quota of Congress and Dal membership as pledged at Bellary.

Regarding funds, I have received Rs. 1,570 (one thousand five hundred and seventy) in cash and four thousand rupees worth of promises. I will try my level best to realise this amount before I leave for Assam.

REVENUE FOR BURMA GOVT

EXPORT DUTY ON RICE AND PETROL

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided to consider the proposal to make over to the Burma Government the proceeds of the export duty on rice and excise duties on petrol.—A. P.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Photo by G. R. Chandola

Lord Irwin shaking hands with the Captain of the winning team (Durhams) before distributing prizes to them at the Durand Football Tournament Final at Simla.

Has DENGUE
MALARIA or TYPHOID
sapped your strength?

WHEN fever, disease or sickness has sapped the strength, no other food is as beneficial as Quaker Oats. It is easy to digest, does not burden the stomach and has great reconstructive powers. It supplies liberal quantities of protein, mineral salts and vitamins required to build up the organism and add vigor to the body. Physicians everywhere recommend Quaker Oats for the convalescent.

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No human hands have touched Quaker Oats 690

To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ——, M.D.

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40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

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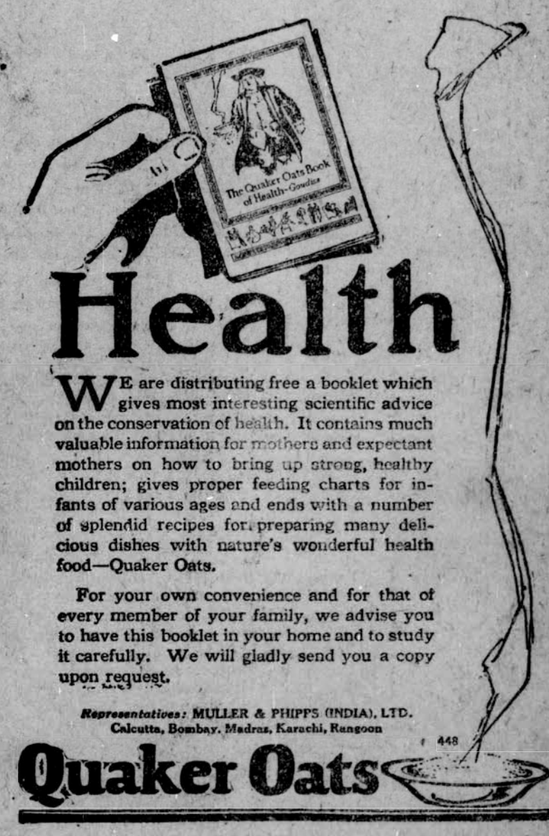

Health

WE are distributing free a booklet which gives most interesting scientific advice on the conservation of health. It contains much valuable information for mothers and expectant mothers on how to bring up strong, healthy children; gives proper feeding charts for infants of various ages and ends with a number of splendid recipes for preparing many delicious dishes with nature's wonderful health food—Quaker Oats.

For your own convenience and for that of every member of your family, we advise you to have this booklet in your home and to study it carefully. We will gladly send you a copy upon request.

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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

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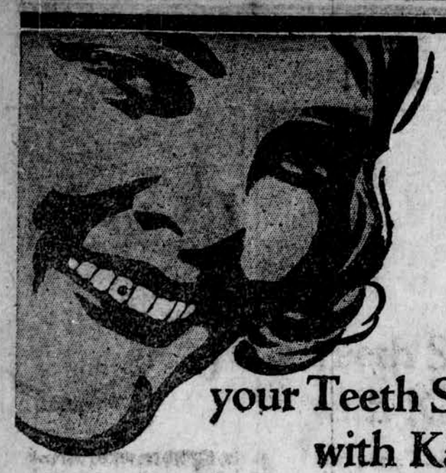

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Very few people get enough calcium from their ordinary food. Yet medical science insists that it is the most important of all the minerals needed by the body. Kalzana is calcium in a palatable, easily digested form. Take a few tablets daily and provide your system with the material it needs to form strong, sound teeth, capable of lasting a life-time.

A Doctor of Dental Surgery writes: *"Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth-decay. I have often seen extraordinary results even after a few weeks' use."*

Look at your children's teeth. If the first set shows decay take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

Expectant and nursing mothers need Kalzana. It makes good the excessive loss of calcium, protects the teeth against decay and secures strong, safe teeth to their children.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

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Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

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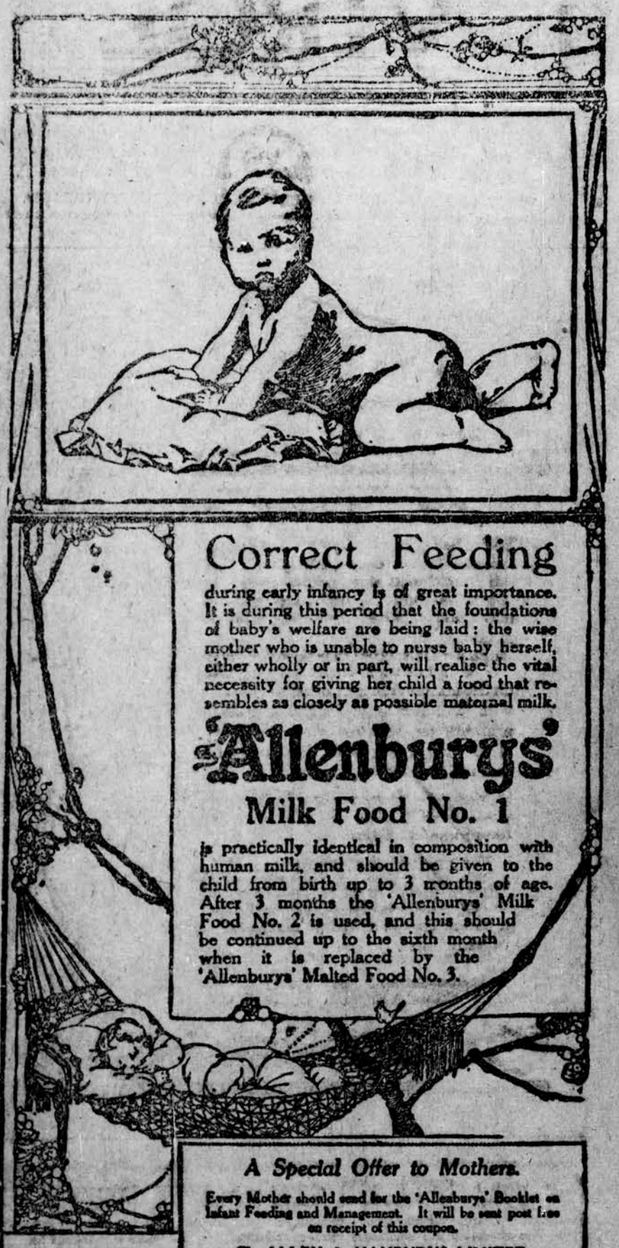

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

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ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Assembly Elections are drawing near and the canvassing by all the candidates is going on very briskly in Bombay. The most unfortunate spectacle is that Messrs. Jaykar and Jamnadas, are rivals and fighting against each other. Messrs. Jayakar, Jamnadas and Dumasia are the three candidates for the two Bombay seats, and with apology to Mr. Dumasia, I can say that there are no two opinions that Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas should be elected. The most practical, the most economical and the surest way of securing seats for Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas was therefore, simply to combine together, and concentrate jointly on throwing overboard or minimising the chances of Mr. Dumasia! But instead of doing this, they have chosen to go quite the other way. The writer hereof suggested this to Messrs. Jamnadas and Jaynkar personally long before, and every right minded man also would do the same, as the election of these two stalwarts is cocksure, if both of them work in a joint ticket against Mr. Dumasia. There is really no chance for a discord between the two on a political issue, the Assembly being fortunately unaffected by the apple of ministership! and both the Responsivists and Swarajists so far as the Assembly is concerned, fall in the same category?

Why then this fight between the two? Why then all this canvassing against each other? Is there anything that prevents them from being friends again? Mr. Dumasia's position will naturally get stronger and stronger just as this campaign prolongs. Mr. Dumasia's seat will be well secured if he gets 30 per cent of the voting strength, as he fully knows that the remaining 70 per cent. is sure to be divided unequally between Messrs. Jamnadas and Jayakar, one getting the chance over the other. Are Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas working in the interests of the country or in the interests of Mr. Dumasia? If both of them have got the love of country at their hearts, they will surely give up this suicidal policy and in spite of all political differences join hands. I appeal to each one of them with all the sincerity and emphasis at my command, to brood over this calmly, and come to a right decision without delay. I appeal to them in the name of the country, and for the very cause they want to serve in the Assembly, to join hands and show to the world that best patriots sink their differences and compromise for the interests of the country, which is highest and above everything, when circumstances demand. May I hope that both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jamnadas will rise to the occasion, and combine for the good of the country?

Mr. Dumasia is my friend, and let me make it clear that apart from writing what looks just to me, I have no object of impoisoning his chances! Let me wish success to all of them, although there are only two seats and Messrs. Jamnadas and Jayakar in my humble opinion, should be elected to them.—Yours etc.

P.G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, October 5.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been suggested that the Bombay High Court Government Pleadership has been held too long by distinguished Hindu lawyers and that it is high time that it should go to distinguished Parsee or Mahomedan lawyers. If this suggestion be correct in principle, then it logically follows that the Advocate-Generalship has been held too long by a distinguished Parsee lawyer, and that it is time that it should go to distinguished Hindu or Mahomedan lawyers. As suggested each of these two high offices should be tenable only for two or three years so that every community and as many distinguished members of the community as possible may have their turns as rapidly as possible. In England the Attorney-Generalship is held during the life-time of each Parliament and it would be hardly right in principle or in policy to make the Indian Advocate-Generalship tenable for life or until the incumbent chooses to resign the office.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, October 5.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

In their review of the annual report of the Madras Medical College, the Government note, that the increased percentage of the failures in the final year subjects, (medicine, surgery and midwifery) is partly attributed by the Principal to the change in the character of the examination; greater importance being attached by the examiners to the clinical and practical side of each subject. The Surgeon-General is requested to take steps to ensure, that the students understand the altered nature of the examinations and realise the importance of the practical side of their subjects. The Government note with regret that none of the 14 women students in the final year class qualified for the degree on diploma. Arrangements are being made during the current year to appoint a lady tutor whose main duty will be to give special tuition to women students.—A. P.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Bombay Corporation on the motion of Mr. B. G. Parelkar requested the Municipal Commissioner to give the number of malarial cases treated during the years 1925 and 1926 in the City of Bombay. He was further requested to give the amount of quinine distributed free to the poor during the same years. The Commissioner has submitted his report in the September agenda of the Corporation under item No. 67. The Report as it stands shows the extent of malaria in Bombay now, although it is not complete in many ways. The Commissioner does not give the number of cases of malaria treated in Municipal dispensaries; now has he taken into consideration the cases treated in Mill dispensaries unless he means to include these dispensaries under No. 19 stated as "Medical Practitioners, A to G Wards." The figure as given standed at 116,285 during the year 1926 as compared to 87,605 during the year 1925. Obviously this does not include the cases that are treated by quacks and Ayurvedic physicians. Many people get relief by the various ague mixtures that are sold in the market specially in the northern parts of the city. The figure under medical practitioners should necessarily be taken as representing the amount of malarial infection among the rich and the middle classes. The mill population cannot afford to get the luxury of private treatment nor do they go to the public hospitals owing to the prevalent prejudice against them among the poor. This figure of malarial cases is not taken into consideration when the total figure of 116.285 is given. One that moves in the northern area of the city would put down this figure or untreated cases to to a lac more. By no means this is an exaggeration. Taking into consideration all these facts, we must say that one man in every 6 of the whole population of the city has suffered from Maleria some time or other.

Now coming to the distribution of quinine powder and tablets the Commissioner has not been fair to the spirit of the resolution or of the mover. To say whether the quantity of quinine or cinchona distributed is adequately sufficient or not, one must give the number of patients to whom the material was given. Without that, the figure of 1260 ounces of quinine and 1617 ounces of Chinchona (taking into consideration the tablets also) would look a big one to a casual observer. As I have said above, the mill population must have given at least one lac of cases. These figures of quinine and Cinchona are quite inadequate to be of any use to the sufferers supposing even that these unmentioned cases did take advantage of the facilities given by the Corporation I would request the Municipal Commissioner to be fair and give the actual number of patients that took advantage of this free distribution, and the quantity given to each man and the number of days for which he was thus treated. These facts as given by the Commissioner incomplete though they are support the statement made by Dr. Bisni some months ago to the effect that quinine distributed by Municipality is quite inadequate to the demand. If the Municipal Commissioner wants malaria to be checked stringent measures ought to be taken to prevent the breeding of the larvae in often gutters, channels, open spaces and ditches that are so common in the norhern parts of the city. Further, he must take precaution to distribute quinine in every chawl and this work must be entrusted to trusted assistants. Further, an educative propaganda explaining the nature of the disease, the way in which it is contracted and the way in which it can be checked, must be undertaken. I hope the discussion on item No. 67 of the September agenda, bears some fruit and the mill population really gets some benefit out of it.—Yours etc

Parel.

M. B. UDGAONKAR M.B.B.S.

ALLEGED UNAUTHORISED SALE OF LIQUOR.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT YEOTMAL

YEOTMAL, Oct. 5.

A sensational criminal case under Sections 409, 109 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code, has been opened with the previous sanction of the local Government in the court of Mr. K. R. Joshi, Special Magistrate, First Class, against Mr. B. P. Varma, District Excise Officer, H. H. Rizvi, warehouse officer of Darwha, and Muhmad Hayat, a joint contractor.

The prosecution story is that the three accused together with some contractors engaged in a conspiracy to commit and did commit criminal breach of trust by private and unauthorised sale of Government liquor to the contractors at a rate lower than that sanctioned by the Government without showing the sales in the Government registers and without accounting for the same. The proceeds were shared and appropriated by those privy to the conspiracy. The deficit thus caused in the warehouse stock during a period of ten months was accounted for by falsely showing excess wastages, excess reduction by evaporation and by increasing the quantity by dilution with water. The breach of trust has been alleged to be committed in respect of gross quantity of 1,051 gallons of liquor by H. H. Rizvi, and the first and third accused are alleged to have abetted the offence. Mr. P. S. Rao, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, was examined yesterday.—A. P.

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V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency. THE "ANDRA-PATRIKA" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) MADRAS, writes on the 8th February 1924:—"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanumandupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-9-26 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the headings "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTY and another Swarajist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions."

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MR. DUMASIA'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Surely, there are men in the Parsi community better fitted and abler than Mr. Dumasia to represent us in the Central Legislature. What then keeps back such men from putting forth their candidature? I cannot answer but I will make bold to say that most decidedly it is not due to the want of love for the country or the community. Perhaps some person in the know will enlighten us in the matter.

It is now, Sir, almost certain that Mr. Damasia will be successful at the polls; for it will require ever so much broad-mindedness on the part of the Parsis to choose to be represented by a non-Parsi in these days of communalism. If my co-religoinists must send Mr. Dumasia to the Assembly, they will do well to make sure about his attitude towards some of the most important political issues of the day such as Prohibition, Currency, legislation, Bengal Ordinance, Legislative measures curtailing the freedom of Press. Protection or Bounty to the Cotton Industry, extent of the privilege to be allowed to a community wih regard to the legislation affecting the particular community, Army Expenditure, Indianisation of Army, Public services and Raiway Services. Proposed Royal Indian Navy, Personal and leadership of the Government of India's delegations to International Assemblies Rights of Indians born or domiciled in other parts of the Empire. Let not the Parsis be instrumental in strengthening their Motherland's bondage to the nation that stands between Eastern peoples and their freedom.

Yours etc.

A PARSI

TOLERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is earnestly to be hoped that from Mahatma Gandhi's approval of the teaching of the Bible to Hindu students, bigoted Christian educationists will learn tolerance and respect for other peoples' religious beliefs and doctrines. Some years ago I was giving private tuition to a Parsi lad of a local school run by Catholic Jesist Fathers. The English text-book contained a fine morally grand poem called from the Hnidu religious book "Mahamarata," I was disgusted to find that this poem containing lofty moral sentiments was omitted from the class study because it was taken from the Hindu religious scriptures. Catholics hold that the Christian religion is of "unique" character and that other religions are not of divine origin. Hence the boycott of teaching of other religious persuasions. I hold Jesiut Fathers in high respect. They have embraced voluntary poverty for love of God and in a self-sarificing spirit have come from far off foreign lands to spread enlightenment and education among the people here. But their boycott of even grand and lofty moorl ideas found in religions other than Christian was bigotry pure and simple I committed by heart the poem from the 'Mahabharata' several years ago from my pupils English text book and am jotting down several stanzas from it in order to show your readers that it continue grand and lofty moral sentiments which should lead even the most bigoted Christian to respect and reverence the seligion from which they emanated. It runs as under:—"A conscientious man.

To whom is glory justly due? to those who
pride and hate subdue.
Who midst the joys that lure the sense:
Lead lives of holy abstinence.
Who when reviled their tongues restrain.
And injured, injure not again
Who ask of none but freely give.
Most liberal to all that live
Who toil unresting through the day:
Their parents hope and joy and stay
Who welcome to their homes the guest.
And banish envy from the breast.
With reverent study love to pour.
On precepts of our sacred lore.
Who think not, speak not, work not sin.
In body pure and pure within.
Whom avarice can ne'er mislead
To guilty thought or sinful deed.
Those hero souls cast fear away.
When battling in a rightful fray.
Who speak the truth with dying breath
Undaunted by approaching death.
Who toil that rage and hate may cease.
And lure embittered foes to peace.
Who yield to others wisely meak.
The Honours which they scorn to seek
Who serve their God the laws obey.
And earnest faithful work and pray.
To these the bounteous pure and true.
Is highest glory justly due."—Yours etc.

A PARSI.

A QUERY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly permit me to know, either through you or direct to my undernoted address, the names and addresses of Aviation Schools in India that train men for Air Service?—Yours, etc.,

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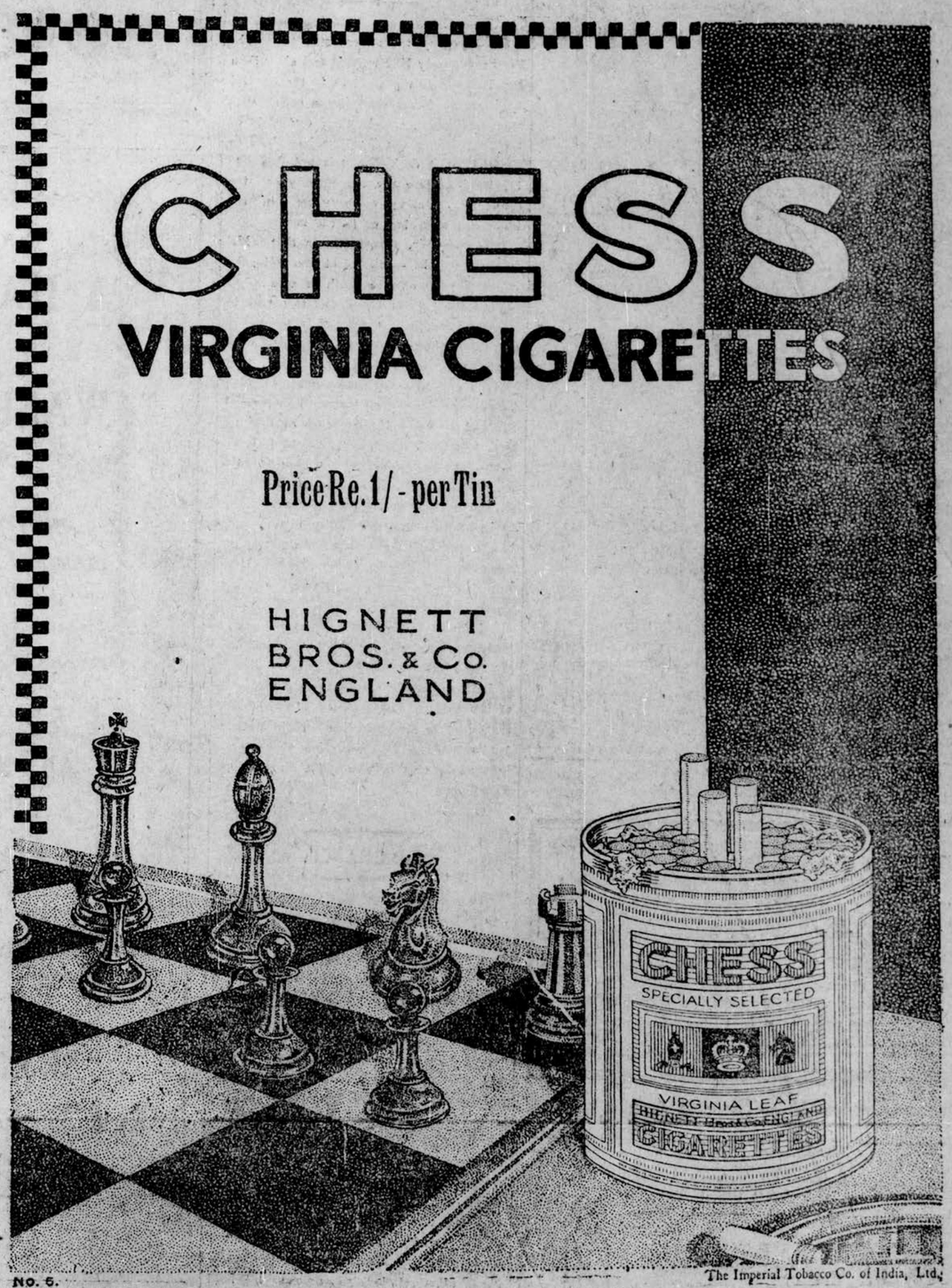

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